REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,338—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Monthly	6	Monthly	[illegible]

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	3½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... " 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,632 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 26th October 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 24th October 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th October 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 128 H.P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, he 28th October 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	300	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Jaffa	400	300		120	
Beyrout	425	320		125	
Cyprus	450	350		130	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's S.S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Ragusin, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th October 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	" 375	" 295	" 143 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 0
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. / First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 14th Sept., 1878.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

The above Hotel is now opened.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 5th October 1878.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate.

RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL,
(LATE STAR AND GARTER.)
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is situated in the coolest part of the Fort, close to the G. I. P. Railway Station, and within five minutes' drive of the principal offices. It has been newly decorated and furnished, and is under European Management.

Boarders, per month	Rs. 100
" the day	" 4
Dinner	" 2
Tiffin	" 1

PRIVATE TIFFIN ROOMS.

Tram Cars pass in front of the Hotel.
Rooms can be engaged by letter or telegram.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
—	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Renoldson	28th Oct.
(s)	HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W. Haselwood	4th Nov.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	11th do.
(s)	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	18th do.
—	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	25th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th October 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
GEELONG	1858	250	C. Fraser	29th Oct.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th Nov.
MONGOLIA	2833	430	A. Coleman	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th October 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th October 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of Commissariat Stores comprising about 20,000 pounds of flour, a large quantity of powas, great coats, pyjamas, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, best crockery and glass ware, a first class mahogany grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, best engravings and pictures, table ornaments, &c., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 31st Oct., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Broadwood pianoforte, &c., the property of J. A. CASSELS, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October 1878.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their Usual Auction Sale at their room as follows:—

A collection of cut glass ware such as wine, liquor, sherry and champagne glasses, tumblers, decanters, &c., &c., large collection of crockery-ware.

An invoice of 10 cases of kerosine lamps.

21 casks qts of stout by Jamison, Pim and Co.
21 casks pints do do do.

On account of the indentor, Thakersee Morarjee.

1 case 116 pieces muslin.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALES OF new Timber Spars, Chunam Kunker, Sand, Road Metal, Cement, Asphalte, Rails, Turn Tables, Hay Presses, Boat, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Harbour Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Defences, Workyard, Mazagon, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd October 1878, at 1-30 p.m. the undermentioned stores, viz.:—

Considerable quantities of chunam kunker, road metal, coarse sand, iron rails, 26 lbs. iron tanks, hay-presses in perfect order, pine spars, cut timber, asphalte, bitumen, old cement, row boats, turn-tables, large old iron and miscellaneous stores.

The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October 1878.

NOTICES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	£139,808
	" 1873	£295,149
	" 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY AGENCY of the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED will be conducted from THIS DATE by the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th October 1878.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. EAU-DE-COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK "A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

ALLAN'S
SUPERIOR TWEED SUITS.

Coat and Trousers	Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats	" 36
Do. Frock Coats	" 40

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

New Pattern Oxford Cloth Shirts with Collars, six for	Rs. 30
French Cambric Fancy Stripes and Spots, six for	" 27

5, HUMMUM STREET.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,

A blending of the finest old Campbletown and Islay Whiskies, selected for us from the best Distilleries in Scotland, and now largely consumed in India.

Per dozen, Rs. 23.

ROYAL INDIANA CIGARS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR USE
Per Box of 100, Rs. 3.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US
Per Box of 100, Rs. 2.

ÆRATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED BY US AND UNSURPASSED IN EXCELLENCE.

Soda Water	per dozen	Rs. 0	12
Tonic Water	"	1	0
Lemonade	"	1	0
Gingerade	"	1	0
Potash Water.	"	0	12
Seltzer Water.	"	1	0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MY BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT will be carried on henceforth under the name of F. FISCHER & Co.

F. FISCHER,
9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st October 1878.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW at Chowpatty, formerly in the occupation of the Turkish Consul. It is situated near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station and also to the Tram Car Girgaum terminus. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

23, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES, 24 by 18 / 23 by 17 } At Rs. 25 per pair.

BHICOO SAZBA & Co.

TO BE LET, "DERWENT HOUSE," near the Victoria Gardens, Byculla. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, a BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, now occupied by George Gahagan, Esq. Rent Rs. 85. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, "THE WILDERNESS," at Malabar Hill, now occupied by W. G. Hall, Esq. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, a BUNGALOW on the Ridge at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of J. A. Cassels, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, a BUNGALOW on the Ridge at Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Dr. Lisboa, and previously by G. Manson, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, a BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, now occupied by F. Masotti, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, a commodious UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Cumballa, now occupied by Captain Dixon. For rent, &c. apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st November to 30th April, a Furnished BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rent Rs. 325 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in Rampart Row, with a Residence above, lately in the occupation of Messrs. George Lockhart and Co.

OFFICES in Hornby Row, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Jules Siegfried and Co. Rent Rs. 220.

OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, lately in the occupation of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company. Rent Rs. 80.

OFFICES in Dean Lane, vacated by Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. Rent moderate.

A few other smaller OFFICES, at moderate rents.

An entire HOUSE in Hornby Row, suitable for a Parsee Family. Rent Rs. 300.

A RESIDENCE in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 150.
A RESIDENCE in Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 90.
A RESIDENCE in Armenian Lane. Rent Rs. 40.
Commodious and Airy PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, above the Offices of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. Rent Rs. 250.
A RESIDENCE in Church Gate Street. Rent. Rs. 100.
A RESIDENCE in Apollo Street for Rs. 150, and another for Rs. 100.
A SHOP in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 100.
A SHOP in Church Gate Street. Rent Rs. 125.
A SHOP in Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 75.
A SHOP in Hummum Street. Rent Rs. 150.
Two SHOPS in Elphinstone Circle. Rents Rs. 125 and Rs. 100.
Two SHOPS in Apollo Street. Rents Rs. 90 and Rs. 50.

Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	4 0	to	12 8
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate.	10 8	to	18 0
Do. all electro-plate	30 0	to	56 0
Do oak and electro-plate	20 0	to	35 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0	to	10 8
ICE TONGS do. do.	4 8	to	6 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made up, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

Per 1 dozen case, cash ... Rs. 22-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE Public Meeting at Dean Lane Hall, Fort (back of old Secretariat), TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, at 8 o'clock. All invited.

ARGYLL COLLEGE, PANCHGANI. FOR BOYS. Apply to the PRINCIPAL.

ARGYLL SCHOOL, PANCHGANI. FOR GIRLS. Apply to the LADY PRINCIPAL.

FOR PHOTOS by the late PHOTO PARISIENNE and by LITTER MOLKENTELLER and Co. Apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, Photographer, Poona.

BASS'S BEER in HOGSHEADS and KILDERKINS, and in Bottles by Stone, in finest condition, for sale. Messes, Clubs, &c., supplied at cheap rates. Wm. WATSON & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

HUNGARIAN WINES, CARLOWITZ, &c. Max Greger's well-matured, and specially bottled by him for India. Price Lists on application. Wm. WATSON & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay. Sole Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

HAM SANDWICHES, Bread and Cheese, Mutton Patties, Tea and Coffee at any time at PEARSE'S.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND
PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY

Can be supplied with

TIFFIN BASKETS

for two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degree of completeness.
Rs. 20; 2-28; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;

DRAM FLASKS; SANDWICH CASES;
CORK-SCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;
HELMETS, HATS, PUGREES, &c.
AIR CUSHIONS, CARDS AND BEZIQUE;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;
WINES; LIQUORS;
Soda and other Aerated Waters,
AND
Other requisites for comfort in travelling; by

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a fine assortment of fancy Coatings, Angolas, Cheviots, India Tweeds, Serges, &c. In this department we employ a FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN CUTTER, and we can guarantee a COMFORTABLE and PERFECT FIT, as well as strong and durable workmanship.

PRICE LIST.

				Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Strong Twist Tweed Suits, Double or Single Breasted Coat and Trousers				25 0	28 0
The Finest India Tweed	do.	do.		30 0	34 0
Best Blue Serge	do.	do.		30 0	34 0
Best Angolas	do.	do.	from...	35 0	39 0
			to ...	45 0	51 0
Best Scotch Cheviots	do.	do.	from...	35 0	39 0
			to ...	45 0	51 0
Frock Coats for "Special" wear of the best Black and Blue Diagonal and Fancy Mats			from...	40 0	45 0
			to ...	45 0	51 0
Morning or Visiting Coats	do.	do.	from...	36 0	41 0
			to ...	40 0	45 0
Vests to match above				9 0	10 0
Dress Suits, First-Class quality				75 0	85 0
Do. do. the very best Lined Silk				85 0	95 0
Riding Trousers or Breeches, best				24 0	27 0
Whip Cord or Bedford Cords				26 0	29 0

ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA AND SIKHARE KITS AT QUALLY LOW PRICES.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 *years. Sold in Bottles at* 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., *and* 11s. *each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BEG to submit a Price List of their Gold and Silver Watches suited for presentation, which for solidity and finish of case, perfection of mechanism, and accuracy in time-keeping, eclipse, they believe, anything of the kind ever introduced in India.

GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case ¾ plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.

N. B.—We manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.

The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.

Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.

LADIES' SIZES, same movements as described above, keyless, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, fitted with the finest works as described above, at Rs. 125, 140 and 150, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.

In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.

In Gold cases for Ladies at Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 125, 150, &c., &c.

Every Watch is guaranteed.

Gold Repeating Watches striking hours and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

C. MARCKS & CO.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, comprising 132 descriptions, which being all made at their own Manufactory permits them to offer them to the public at much cheaper rates than other firms, who obtain them through Agencies.

Twelve years' experience of the climate has assisted them in making Watches most adapted and suitable for India.

From their large stock they specially recommend the following —

THEIR Rs. 50 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in either open face, half hunting, or hunting case, in sizes to suit either Ladies or Gentlemen.

THEIR Rs. 75 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in extra strong and durable case, with Gold hinges, compensation balance, and hair spring Breguet.

THEIR Rs. 110 SILVER KEYLESS WATCH, in beautifully finished case, with Gold hinges and Gold winding nut.

The above Watches can also be had in Gold cases, either open face, half hunting or hunting, at Rs. 150, 200, and 250, respectively.

THEIR Rs. 40 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, Patent Lever Escapement
THEIR Rs. 60 FINE SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do.
THEIR Rs. 60 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do. Extra large size.

These Watches are guaranteed good Time-keepers; strong and serviceably made to suit the roughest work, being specially adapted for Railway employés.

The excellence of all the above Watches has been universally recognised and approved of, and our sales of them increase from year to year.

F. L. & Co. also beg to draw attention to their large stock of cheap Silver Watches in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, Patent Lever Escapement, all excellent time-keepers, guaranteed for one year, at Rs, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, and 45.

German Silver Keyless Watches, known as Soldiers' Watches, at Rs. 18, 20, 22, and 25.

Further details can be seen in our Catalogue, sent post free on application to all parts of India.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

NOTICES.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

THE ASIAN
SPORT SHIKAR.
THE TURF, GARDEN, TEA, INDIGO, WHIST, CHESS, &c.

ON or about Tuesday, October 15th, will be published the first number of a NEW FORTNIGHTLY SPORTING PAPER under the above title.

As far as may be practicable, it is proposed to make it for India what *The Field*, which journal it will resemble in size and general "get-up," is for England.

Devoting its principal attention to Indian Sport in all it multiform varieties, THE TURF, SHIKAR, RIFLESHOOTING, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, POLO, IN DOOR AMUSEMENTS THE DRAMA, &c., it will in addition have columns specially set apart for the Tea and Indigo planting interests, Agricultural information, the Indian Garden, and matters of general moment connected with these subjects.

Supplementary to these it will contain an "abstract and brief chronicle" of the more important events in English, American, and Australian Sport; and being edited by a gentleman of great experience in sporting matters, assisted by contributors specially selected for their knowledge of the departments to be entrusted to them, it is believed that "THE ASIAN" will speedily become a recognised authority on all the matters with which it professes to deal.

The want of a good sporting paper in the East, which shall not only supply the news but whose leading columns will be used in the discussion and ventilation of all questions of moment connected with sport, has been so frequently and so generally acknowledged, that its projectors confidently expect the support which they now solicit. They, on their part, pledge themselves to give the public a really high class paper, handsomely got up, careful y compiled and readable throughout, and it remains for those to whom they appeal to show them whether they are mistaken or not in supposing such a paper to be a desideratum.

Rate of subscription in advance, Rs. 16 per annum

W. H. TARGETT, Managing Proprietor,
Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

THE INDIAN
RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
OCTOBER 1878.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

Indian Postage, ½ Anna.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA, Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* Guide *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay ... Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad ... Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul ... Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta ... Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee ... Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore ... Kellner & Co.
London ... G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras ... Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund ... "Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona ... Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad ... Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad ... Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

NOTICES.

ST. XAVIER'S CHURCH
LOTTERY.
RUPEES 25,000,
IN 1,016 PRIZES.
POSITIVE DATE OF DRAWING,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26TH.
EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.
FOR TICKETS APPLY TO—

Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.
Messrs. B. X. Furtado and Brother, Booksellers, Kalbadevi Road.
Messrs. Erruckshaw Karanie & Co., Booksellers, Dhobie Talao.
Messrs. Gopal Narayen & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadevi Road.
Mr. J. B. Karanie, Bookseller, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

The Trustees and the Treasurer.

Note—Few Tickets now remaining in hand. Applications to the above agents must be made before the 20th instant, and after that date and up to the date of drawing all correspondence must be directed to the Treasurer.

REV. A. A. LOBO, [illegible]
J. F. D. DE SOUZA [illegible]
S. P. DE SOUZA,

S. V. QUADROS, Treasurer.
Cavel, No. 35.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE [illegible] given, that the BANK, PUBLIC [illegible] GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be C[illegible] FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 25th and 26th inst[illegible] of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th October 1878.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at 3 o'clock p. m. on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of October, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, when the following special Resolution will be proposed:—

"That Clauses 124 and 125 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and the following clauses substituted in place of same:

"124. The general management of the business of the Company, subject to the control and supervision of the Directors, shall be in persons to be called the Secretaries and Treasurers. The persons for the time being forming the Firm of Messrs. W. M. Macaulay and Co. shall be the Secretaries and Treasurers.

"125. The Board shall from time to time fix the remuneration or allowance to be made to the Secretaries and Treasurers, unless otherwise fixed it shall be two and a half per cent. on the gross Revenue of the Company, and one per cent. on all capital expenditure made under their direction or by their order."

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th October 1878.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED;

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 5, Hornby Row, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1878.
2. To elect Directors in place of those that are retiring but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment as Director of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who has been elected by the Board to fill up a vacancy in their number.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

JOHN DIXON,
Chairman of the Board of the Broach Mills Company, Ld.

Bombay, 12th October 1878.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No 5, Hornby Row, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of October instant, at 4 p. m., to consider and pass the following Resolutions:—

1st. That the said Broach Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

2nd. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company when appointed be authorised and empowered to sell, grant, convey, assign, transfer and make over unto a certain Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X, of 1866, with limited liability, and to be called "The Broach Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited," having a Capital of Rs. 900,000, divided into Shares of the respective value of Rs. 600 and Rs. 60 each, all the lands, buildings, machinery, hereditaments, premises and property, and the business and goodwill, effects, assets, rights, and credits of the said Broach Mills Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration for such sale, grant, assignment and transfer as aforesaid, fully paid up Shares of the respective value of Rs. 600 and Rs. 60 each of the Broach Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, sufficient to represent a nominal value of Rs. 2,57,220 for the purpose of distribution amongst the Shareholders of the said Broach Mills Company, Limited, so that each such Shareholder may receive fully paid up Share of the said Broach Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, representing a nominal value equal to Rs. 60 for each Share held by him in the said Broach Mills Company, Limited.

3rd. That the sale, grant, assignment and transfer of the property of the said Broach Mills Company, Limited, to the Broach Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, shall be made by the said Liquidators or Liquidator subject to a covenant or undertaking on the part of the said Broach Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts and obligations and to pay and discharge all the just debt and liabilities of the said Broach Mills Company, Limited.

4th. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of one or more of the Liquidators, all or any of the powers which can or might be exercised by the Liquidators jointly, shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay, and if only one Liquidator shall be so present, by him solely.

5th. That the Liquidators or Liquidator be and they and he are and is hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in section 174 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and also to buy the shares or share of any shareholder dissenting, in manner provided by section 175, from the foregoing Resolutions.

6th. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators to wind up the said Broach Mills Company, Limited, and to fix his or their remuneration.

JOHN DIXON,
Chairman of the Board of the Broach Mills Company, Limited.

Bombay, 12th October 1878.

Notice is also given that the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the said Broach Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, can be inspected by the shareholders of the Broach Mills Company, Limited, at the Office of the Company during business hours.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
HAVING THE
LARGEST MANUFACTORIES in the WORLD,
With every facility for a production of
8,000 MACHINES PER WEEK,
Have determined to give the Public the full benefit of their enormous manufacturing facilities.

This large Reduction in their Prices, and their exceptionally easy terms of payment, by instalments to approved buyers,

Will enable Everyone now to become possessed of one of these

UNEQUALLED SEWING MACHINES,
Price from Rs. 60.

Catalogues and lessons free.

No Home need now be without one of these Popular Machines.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH SOUPS
OF THE
SOCIETE GENERALE DES POTAGES ECONOMIQUES.

PRICE LIST.

No.		Packages for 3 persons, per doz. A	Canisters for 6 persons, per doz. AA	Canisters for 12 persons, per doz. AAA
1	"RIZ AU GRAS." Concentrated Beef with Italian Rice	4/6	10/-	18/-
2	"RIZ AU GRAS JULIENNE." Concentrated Beef with Rice and Mixed Vegetables	/6	10/-	18/-
3	"RIZ CONDE." Concentrated Beef with Rice and Haricot Beans (Prince Condé's favourite dish)	8/-	18/-	30/-
4	"JULIENNE." Concentrated Beef with Mixed Vegetables	8/-	18/-	30/-
		Packages for 5 persons, per doz.	Canisters for 15 persons, per doz.	Canisters for 30 persons, per doz.
5	"CONSOMME." Concentrated Beef for Gravy or Gravy Soup	8/-	21/-	[illegible]
		Canisters for 5 persons, per doz.	Canisters for 10 persons, per doz.	Canisters for 20 persons, per doz.
6	"SEMOULE RUSSE." Concentrated Beef with Semolina	10/-	18/-	30/-
7	"PATE NAPOLITAINE." Concentrated Beef with Italian Paste	10/-	18/-	30/-
8	"TAPIOCA DE L'ETOILE." Concentrated Beef with Brazilian Tapioca	10/-	18/-	30/-
9	"PERLES DU JAPON." Concentrated Beef with Pearl Tapioca	10/-	18/-	30/-
10	"FROMENTINE." (Specialite for Invalids). Concentrated Beef with Wheat Flour	0/-	18/-	30/-

Packages are only made up in Boxes, 4 doz. each kind Canisters in Boxes, 1, 2 or 3 doz. each kind. Packing cases charged extra.

SPECIAL AGENTS
J. F. ALDRIDGE & Co.,
4, East India Avenue, London.
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21ST, 1878.

THE telegram to hand to-day announcing the arrest of the Directors, Manager, and Secretary of the City of Glasgow Bank, will, we imagine, give unmingled satisfaction to all but the parties concerned.

Reuter's telegrams of Saturday's date continue to report very dull markets.

CONSOLS were unaltered at 94½ and French Rentes at 113. The quotations for Enfaced Rupee Paper again show a decline, being as follows:—Fours, Rs. 72½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 78½; and Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 81.

Bank Shares are again lower; those of the Oriental Bombay Banking Corporation Chartered and Chartered Mercantile have given way £1, and the Hongkong and Shanghai £2 per share, the present quotations are Orientals £36, Chartered £19, Chartered Mercantile £22, and Hongkongs £35. This depreciation in the value of Bank Shares is only natural, as after the recent disclosures connected with the City of Glasgow Bank there is reason to fear that for a time Bank Stock in general will not be considered a favourable investment, and the value of the Shares of the best institutions may, in consequence, suffer.

Bar Silver is quoted at 49½ per oz. Exchange on India has declined to 1s. 6 13-16d. per Rupee. A payment into the Bank of England is advised of £400,000.

The Cotton Market in Liverpool on Saturday closed flat with sales only amounting to 5,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. Quotations are unchanged. The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 18th inst. compares with the same date during the previous two years as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds	1,180,000	1,300,000	[illegible]
„ „ Surats.	271,000	266,000	496,000
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool.........	301,000	418,000	609,970
Do. London............	81,000	29,000	34,100
American afloat...........	110,000	50,000	72,000
E. Indian „	65,000	62,000	100,000
Total......	567,000	589,000	816,070
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6 9-16d.	6⅝d.	6⅛d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	4 11-16d.	5⅛d.	4 7-16d.
Difference...	1⅞d.	1⅜d.	1 11-16d.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

Week's Receipts	158,000	137,000	155,000
„ Exports to U. K....	73,000	28,000	44,000
„ „ to Continent ..	8,000	12,000	34,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	680,000	398,000	636,000
	1878.	1877.	1876.
„ Exports to U. K....	162,000	76,000	124,000
„ „ to Continent..	38 000	27,000	63,000
„ Stock at the Ports...	380,000	280,000	426,000

These figures continue to point to enormous supplies of American Cotton, and consequently lower prices hereafter.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes in the different accounts:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	415,927
Do. „ Branches.........	Dec. „	247,985
Other Deposits	Inc. „	2,808,827
Government Securities	Dec. „	67,544
Loans	Inc. „	2,153,206
Bills Discounted	Inc. „	1,026,445
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. „	65,170
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. „	149,019

These movements show a considerable increase in the demand for Money, but the Deposits are increased by almost a similar amount, and the position of the Bank consequently continues very strong.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day opened weak at Saturday's quotations to 1-32, decline. As usual on Mail day there has been scarcely any business doing, and we quote rates at the close as follows:—

Bank Bills, on demand		...1s. 7 1-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 7 13-16d.	„
Credits,	3 „ „	...1s. 7 13-16d.	„
Documents,	3 „ „	...1s. 7 27-32d.	„
France	3 „ „	...2-11.	„

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and quotations remain as before, viz., 1-16 to premium on demand and 7-16 discount on 60 days' sight Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are quite nominal at Rs. 100 for New Four-and-half per cent. Loan and Rs. 94-½ for the Old Four per cent. The Market will be no doubt greatly influenced by the amount tendered for to-day of the New Transfer Loan at par.

SHARES.—Only a limited business has been done, and the Market may be generally called unaltered.

COTTON remains very quiet. One or two small transactions are reported in New Oomras at Rs. 191 for Good. For Old Cotton the only buyers are still the local mills.

LINSEED AND RAPESEED are unchanged. With quiet markets at Home there is little enquiry here.

FREIGHTS are nominally unchanged at 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton, but the amount of cargo offering continues very small.

In COALS there is nothing doing either on the spot or to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	697½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	675
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	108 xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	990
Albert Ginning Co......	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co........	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	560
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	650
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.s	455 xd.
Indian Press Co.........	1,000	350	all	14 do	110
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	66
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	500
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	560
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	175 xd.
East India Press Co..	352	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.........	300	500	all	75 p.s.	380
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co............	1,125	400	350	30 do	280
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	25 do	320
Scinde Press Co.........	400	850	750	60 do	405
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld-...	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,225
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	600
Volkart's United Press Co..................	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	650

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	280
Alfred Mills Co.........	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,?00
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,750
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	90
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,250
Bombay United.........	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	975
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.........	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	180
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	42
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	680
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	850
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	30 p. s.	645 xd.
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	760
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	350	..	340
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	410
Great Eastern..........	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	1,095
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	970
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	800
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	870
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	930
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	785
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning.....	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,235
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	350
Manockjee Petit's......	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,275
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,205
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	250
National S. and W. Co. of India...............	950	1,000	all	35 p.	870
[illegible]eriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	475
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.......	600	2,000	all	..	450
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	305
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	725
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,350	all	75	1,020
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,506	1,000	all	25 p.s.	890
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	730
Do do. ½ Share..	600	1,000	250	125 p.s.	220
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p. s.	940
Victoria Mills	559	1,000	all	25 p. s.	700

* Per Share for the half-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	15 p.s*	860 xd.
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited............	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	112
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	215 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	,500	187½p.s	1,930
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	3,000	250p. s.	3,000 xd.
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co...	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	225
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	17
Prince of Wales Insurance Company......	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,050
Treacher and Co..	1,990	500	all	62½ p.s.	665
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	28

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.........	..	£20	218· 3·0	p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares....	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65· 7 3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	31·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	106·5·15	do	250

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 19th Oct. as compared with the statement issued on the 12th October:—

LIABILITIES.	12th Oct. Rs.	19th Oct. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital..................	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities..................	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	28,00,969	32,16,896
Do. do. at Branches	27,77,712	25,29,727
Other Deposits	1,64,24,843	1,92,33,670
Post Bills............................	40,375	39,692
Cash Credits, undrawn..............	7,86,673	8,00,284
	3,50,30,572	3,80,20,219
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...............	38,88,234	38,20,690
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	18,62,063	18,23,474
Loans on Security of do. do.......	38,02,684	59,55,890
Current Accounts, overdrawn.........	382	391
Bills Discounted	85,90,877	96,17,322
Stamps	2,883	2,842
Dead Stock ....Rs. 5,29,994		
Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,34,994	3,34,994
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,61,905	5,27,075
Cash and Currency Notes..............	1,60,86,560	1,59,37,541
	3,50,30,572	3,80,20,219

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE NEUNPHAR, 392 tons, Captain J. Souter, will sail to-day for Bussorah, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. CALDER, 400 tons, Captain J. F. Ormandy, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 57 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. BYCULLA, 1,114 tons, Captain G. Hamlin, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst., from Bussorah via Muscat, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. Melda, 1,269 tons, Captain J. Lang, which arrived in harbour on the 20th inst., brought a general cargo, and 31 horses and 13 syces.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO CO.'s S. S. ARABIA, 1,029 tons Captain Serra, which arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Genoa, brought the following cargo:—From B[illegible].—8,104 cases brandy, 61 cases liquor, 130 packages corks, 8 cases peppermint, 2 packages medicine, 489 cases wine, 2 cases capsules, 6 cases curacao, 25 cases champagne, 29 packages conserves, 20 cases butter, and 7 packages fruit. From Marseilles.—50 cases vermouth, 2 cases saffron, 4 packages grapes, 100 packages sulphur, 26 packages paper, and 32 packages sundries. From Genoa.—42 packages fruit, 22 cases thread, 74 bales piecegoods, 52 cases wine, 23 packages sundries and 556 casks cement. From London.—250 cases metal sheets, 140 cases and 645 casks copper, 100 packages sulphur of copper, 500 kegs redlead, 80 cases brass, 64 cases bolts, 8,322 caskes spelter, 140 packages paper, 350 barrels alum, and 16 cases tinned plates. From Port Said.—202 barrels oil of Storax. From Aden.—42 packages Munjeet, 24 bales cotton, 12 packages sharkfins, 52 packages cloves, 61 packages merchandise, 170 packages gum, and 23 packages drill.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	H M S Euphrates ...	Brown	Portsmouth, Sept 17.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
21	Akola (s)	Russell	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Goshawk	Leslie........	Sandhead.
	Cashmere	Lyon	Calcutta.
	Deccan (s).............	Andrews	Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Calder, Ormandy, to Persian Gulf. Barque Neunphar, Souter, to Bussorah.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Geelong, to China. Steamer Arabia, to Genoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
17 Commilla (s) ....Sayers ....Rangoon, Oct 13.
Umballa (s)...........Smith...........Moulmein, Oct 10.
Beucleuch ....Webster ....London, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 17.—Steamers Reliance and Sir John Lawrence.

PASSENGERS.

Per Commilla—Mr J F Frew, Mr and Mrs Savedra and 43 deck.
Per Umballa—Mr and Mrs C Sconce, Mrs Dela Condamine and 1 child, Master Dela Condamine, Mr J Barry and 1 servant, Mr Robinson, Mr Bayley, Mr J Keith Sim, and 69 deck.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
18 Almora (s) .... London.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Merkara, from London,:—Mrs Rowlandson, infant and ayah, Mrs Spry, child and ayah, Mrs Morgan, child and ayah, Miss Keeley, Messrs Tucker and Jameson, Capt Cox, Mr and Mrs Moore, 3 children and ayah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—2 packages brassware, Lulloobhoy Hemhund.

FROM LONDON.

Lord Eslington s—8 packages lamps, D. Chothea and Co.
James Douglas—50 cases brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Feur de Lis—100 casks ale, C. Macdonald and Co.
Avondale s—12 bales straw boards, Tyebally Mahamedally; 8 cases toys, Allana Abdoolrehman; 5 cases toys, Meyajee Ahmedbhoy.
Cheops s—43 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Geelong s—25 cases needles, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Wanlock—10 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—10 cases brandy, Edulje Basonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Polluce s—2 cases dye, John S. Elmore and Co; 7 cases glassware, Bell, Brandenborg and Co; 2 cases beads, Cadurbhoy Tyebjee.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—6 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
India s—30 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—50 cases brandy, Dunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

OCTOBER 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Columbia s—10 hogsheads earthenware, Gangjee Poonja; 15 cases gingerwine, 20 cases rum, and 23 cases whiskey, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

FROM LONDON.

Fleur de Lis, 65 casks whiting, Allybhoy Noorbhoy; 100 casks cement, Nuzerally Sumsoodin; 25 casks cement, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy; 5 casks ink, Abdoolhoosein Gulamhoosein.
Hydaspes s—42 packages medicine, Balwant Krishnajee; 6 cases liqueurs, C Bonnevialle and Co.
Avondale s—50 kegs nails, Alladin Bharmull; 1 cask paint and 25 drams linseed oil, Adamjee Jewanjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Union s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Precurseur s—100 cases brandy, Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 19

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Columbia s—80 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 55 bales wool, Nuthoo Laljee.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s—3 boxes specie (Rs. 17,700), The National Bank; 1 case shawls, Syed Kootboodin Abdool Gumny; 4 cases shawls, Morilidhur Mohonlall; 1 case shawls, Ramchund Kerrumchund; 10 cases shawls, Sewnath Punslall; 5 cases shawls, Purmeshwardass Juggonathdass; 66 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 91½ cwts coir yarn, Mitha Munjee; 35 cwts B horns, Peerbhoy Damjee; 10 bales skins, C M C M C Ally and Co; 12 bales skins, P H A C Meera and Co; 19 bales skins, C S Mahamed and Co; 19 bales skins, and 3 bales hides, C W Ally A and Co; 7 bales hides, and 2 bales skins, Heerjee Dharsee; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 28½ cwts E teeth; Bhogilall Hurvowandas; 6 cwts E teeth, Munishunker Hurrishunker; 9½ cwts E teeth; Ruhchorlall Geerdhurlall; 9 boxes silver coins (Rs 17,700) and 2 boxes gold bars and coins, (Rs 81,900), The C M Bank of I L and China; 37½ cwts M ot P shells, Abdoola Moosa; 79½ cwts m-of-p shells, Joomabhoy Laljee; 20 cwts sandalwood and 10 cwts Sawa Seed, Joosub Lutiff; 10 cases shawls and 15 cases woolen cloth, Framjee, Sands and Co; 1½ cwts E teeth, Shuriff Durvesh; 3 boxes gold bars and coins (Rs 2,61,000), The Agra Bank.

FOR VENICE.

Hydaspes s—2,009 cwts castor seed, Knoop and Co.

OCTOBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—400 cwts coir yarn, Moorajee Natha; 105 cwts surase seed, Tricamjee Mooljee and Co; 50 bales rags, Dewjee Visser; 20 bales rags and 38 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass; 376 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 63 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 40 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 55 bales wool Nuthoo Laljee; 31 bales wool, Vussonjee Tricomdass; 159½ cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purshotum; 1,089½ cwts linseed, Shamjee Veerjee; 50 bales wool, Pragjee Madhowjee; 450 cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co; 57 bales wool, Adam Dawood; 25 boxes tea, J Pearse.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s—10½ cwts E teeth, Shuriff Durvesh; 10 cwts E teeth, Mahamedjee Haje Adamjee; 4 cwts E teeth, Munishunker Hurryshunker; 3 cwts E teeth Abdoolrehmon Khanmamed; 2 cases shawls, Framjee Sands and Co; 3 cases shawls, Munsookram Sobharam; 4 cases shawls, Goculdass Brislall; 2 cases shawls, Hambhoy Givnchund; 1 case shawls, Moorlidhur Mohunlall; 4 cases shawls, Toolseedass Munoredass; 6 cases shawls, Tarachund Gushandass; 7 cases shawls, Juvarinnell Dulsookray; 8 cases shawls, Tarachund Ramchunder; 2 cases chadder, Dewraz Jwaladass; 3 cases shawls David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—300 cwts B. hours, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Polluce s—6 pots rosa oil, Woomerbhay Chandabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Polluce s—90½ cwts coffee, Govindram Dwarkadass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—33 cases sharkfins, Joobabhoy Lalljee; 308 bales twist, Nursee Kessawjee; 40 cases sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Chattoo; 70 cases sharkfins, Carrimbhoy Ebram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 20th October 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·784
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity of Air	·894
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)......	88·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	76·5
General Direction of Wind ...ESE, SSE, ESE, S, SSW, S, SE	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	244
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during the month	1·93
„ „ year	107·06

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 12.

Captain R H F Rennick, Staff Corps, lately employed with the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is attached to the 29th N I.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified:—12th Foot, Captain O Williams, 1st Battalion; Captain A French, 2nd Battalion; Captain French is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Oct. 19.)

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr L Neill, C S, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Mr F Venning, C S, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Major J W Macdougall, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur.

Mr R H Finch, C S, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Nimar.

Mr Hicks, Assistant Conservator of Forests, in the Seoni Division, is transferred to the Wardha Division.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Oct. 19.)

The services of the Rev J W Adams, Chaplain, Cantonments, Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for service with field forces.

Mr Henslowe, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the charge of the Lucknow Local Railway Survey Division to the charge of the Muttra-Hathras Light Railway.

Mr Campbell, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to the charge of the Lucknow Local Railway Survey Division.

Mr Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Mau-Ranipur Local Railway Survey Division.

The services of Mr J T Farrant, Assistant Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Panjaub, in the Irrigation Branch.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, October 15.)

Mr Sharp, District and Sessions Judge of North Tanjore leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

Major Balmer, Acting Commissioner of Police, Madras, furlough for three months.

Mr Woodroffe, District Judge of Godavari, to act as District Judge, North Malabar.

Mr Glenny to act as District Judge of North Tanjore.

The services of Major G Briggs are permanently placed at the disposal of the Military Department from and after the date of Lieutenant-Colonel Hands proceeding on furlough.

The services of Mr W T Ryves are replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

The services of the undermentioned Officers deputed to this Presidency for Famine duty are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oude:—Mr W D Clarke, and Mr W F Tucker.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are ordered, with effect from the 1st March:—Lieut D McNeil Campbell, R E, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to be Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Supernumerary; Mr J Hanman, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to be Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade; Lieut A W Smart, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to be Executive Engineer, 4th Grade; Lieut C C Rawson, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to be Executive Engineer, 4th Grade; Lieut A R F Dorward, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to be Executive Engineer, 4th Grade; Lieut A E Dobson, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to be Executive Engineer, 4th Grade; and Mr C Vincent, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

The services of Mr Lange, Sub Engineer, Bengal Provincial, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY ORDERS.

Sub-Conductor Echlin, Commissariat Department, is allowed leave of absence to 31st March 1879, on medical certificate.

The following promotions are made:—To be Surgeons-Major, having completed 12 years service. Surgeon D F Bateman, from 29th July. Surgeons E F Brockman, J F Sargent, H Hyde, and J W Strong, from 1st October.

Lieut-Colonel Sladen, Commissioner of Arakan, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Major Boone, S C, Wing Commander, 6th N I, is permitted to proceed to sea on leave on medical certificate for three months.

The services of Major Briggs, S C, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.............26th Oct., 3h. 49·7 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 22	English Mail expected	5 58	5 31	8 1 m 8 38 a	1 31 m 2 27 a
Wed. 23	......	5 58	5 31	8 53 m 9 30 a	2 40 m 3 13 a
Th. 24	......	5 59	5 30	9 33 m 10 17 a	3 31 m 3 53 a
Fri. 25	......	5 59	5 29	10 11 m 11 1 a	4 18 m 4 31 a
Sat. 26	......	5 59	5 29	11 52 m 11 46 a	5 1 m 5 19 a
Sun. 27	19th Sunday after Trinity	6 0	5 28	11 34 m ..	5 45 m 5 58 a
Mon. 28	......	6 0	5 28	0 33 m 0 17 a	6 31 m 6 41 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—
Tuesday ....Oct. 29.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

TO CALCUTTA FROM BOMBAY.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay every Saturday.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 1 P.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 2 P.M. on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MACAULAY—October 18th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of W. M Macaulay, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DURAND—October 16th, at Neemuch, Julia, the wife of Major A. Durand, 10th Regiment N. L. I., aged 26 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MATHESON—October 17th, at Madras, the wife of J. Matheson Bank of Madras, of a daughter.

NUGENT—October 14th, at Sakesar, Shahpur District, the wife of the Rev. C. P. C. Nugent, of a son.

PRIEUR—October 16th, at 156 Radha Bazar, Calcutta, the wife of E. Prieur (Captain), of a daughter.

REID—October 12th, at Narora, near Aligarh, the wife of Mr. G. Reid, of a son.

ROBINSON—October 14th, at Abbottabad, the wife of Mr. Thorp Robinson, B.A., Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

STUART—October 2nd, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Charles Stuart, Deputy Registrar of the Foreign Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GORDON—WILLES—October 3rd, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Matthew, J. L. J Gordon, Captain 59th Regiment (late 58th Regiment), to Marion, second daughter of Colonel J. Willes, Commissary General Bengal.

DEATHS.

SMITH—October 15th, at the Government Model Farm, Cawnpore, Mabel, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, aged 5 weeks.

WALKER—October 11th, at Lahore, in the Railway Hospital, Charles Walker, covenanted fitter S. P. and D. Railway, of typhoid fever, aged 28.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1878.

THE important news we publish this morning sets all doubt at rest as to the line of conduct the Government of India must adopt with regard to the Amir of Kabul. Shere Ali has defied the English rulers of this country; and now no course is left open for Lord Lytton but to declare war immediately, and set in motion the columns which have been assembled for the invasion of Afghanistan. This conclusion of the negotiations with the Amir was foreseen; but we trust that the gravity of the crisis will not on that account be underrated, and that there will henceforth be no looking back, no hesitation in giving full effect to the policy of bringing Afghanistan under English control. The significant intimation that the Amir has sent a special Envoy to Tashkend, and that his mission was so important as to cause the Russian Governor General of Turkestan to send off a high military officer forthwith with despatches for the Czar, shows what is the origin of the present contumacious attitude of the Amir, and to what quarter he looks for support. The struggle, so long predicted as inevitable, between England and Russia for the supremacy of Asia, has, in fact, at last been begun.

WE must all regret that the policy of Ministers, with regard to the rivalry of Russia and England, is fast tending to a change of *venue* from the West to the East. It seems, from all present appearances, that England will have to fight Russia, when the time comes for fighting, in Asia instead of Europe, which is only another way of saying that we shall have to fight at a disadvantage. Because on Asian ground England will have to throw away much of her immense strength as a naval power; while Russia, on the other hand, will be able to shew in Asia more perhaps than anywhere else the prodigious number of soldiers she can get together as a great military power. It is difficult to see whereabouts we can effectively attack Russia in Asia from the sea, but it is quite easy to perceive where Russia can strike England in Asia heavy blows from the land. It is related of Genghis Khan, when he swept over those very Central Asian regions which Russia is now either coveting or annexing, that he compared his armies of Tatar hordes to the ships of the sea, so great was their mobility. They needed no baggage train, no base of supplies. Wanderers of the steppes, they were at home wherever they went, and increased like a ball of snow as they progressed, devouring the countries they passed through. This is the kind of "navy," if we may so express it, in which the Russians are now powerful in Asia, and we have nothing to match it but the Indian army. The Russian papers are constantly bragging of Russia's power of imitating Genghis Khan, and of her ability to send a Tatar host against Hindustan; nor do we suppose that there is anything to prevent their doing what has been done before, though it is another affair whether their attempted invasion would be crowned with success. That depends upon England's preparedness to meet Russia on an entirely new field of battle.

Everyone knows that until the last year or so our plan of fighting Russia has been a sea plan as much as any other. We depended very much more upon the fleet in Besika Bay than upon any army for the defence of Constantinople. It has always been a part of English policy in the event of war with Russia to send a fleet to the Baltic also, and this, no doubt, we can do under the new condition of affairs as well almost as under the old, but there will be a difference *in results* as the natural consequence of the real theatre of war being changed from Europe to Asia. We may be as naval as we like in Europe, but that will not make us military in Asia. In short, England will have to depend somewhat less confidently than heretofore upon her navy in this new order of things, and must make herself in Asia, at all events, a first class military power unless she prefers to provoke that very invasion of India which she dreads. Indian statesmen of an economical turn of mind will say that England is a first class military power in Asia already, and that there needs no more to be done. But what do we call a first class military power for the East? Does the Indian Army of, say in round numbers 200,000 men, of whom 60,000 are Europeans, come under that signification? An army of 200,000 men is a very fine army, and in Europe it would almost make a nation a first class power, but in Asia it is numerically insignificant in comparison with Russian forces. The Russians boast of being able to put *five* such armies in the field, and perhaps their boast is not greatly exaggerated. We can conceive them sending *successive* armies of 200,000 men to any given place, while we have only the one. But *this* is the great consideration to be carefully borne in mind: that the 200,000 men of the Indian army is not a field army available for a move anywhere, *it is nothing more or less than the garrison of British India.* This fact is lost sight of by politicians who discourse eloquently of the magnificence of the Indian army, and its capacity to go anywhere and do anything. In truth, of the 200,000 men there are not perhaps 50,000 available *as an army for the field.* The rest are all wanted imperatively for garrison duties in the various Presidencies, and could not be moved even were the Russians knocking at our very gates. In this Afghan affair it is seen that there is a difficulty in getting as many as 20,000 troops together for any particular service, and we are probably not far out in setting 50,000 as about the utmost possible number of men British India could place on the field of battle without first drawing upon the Home Government, and may be upon the native princes for additional troops. Now, 50,000 men make no great army, especially when without reserves of its own close at hand. Such an army cannot be considered to make a first class military power in Asia. On the contrary, it is numerically very weak, perilously weak for the new condition of affairs, and we think that something ought to be done, no matter what the expense, to give India at least the assurance of an army of quite 200,000 men, independent of all garrison troops, whenever fighting becomes a necessity.

The native army is capable of almost indefinite expansion, but it does not appear that there exists at present any plan of expanding it. Newly raised native levies would be useless for fully six months, and could be hardly depended upon for at least twelve. The existing regiments of the native army could, it is true, have their strength increased at any moment by the addition of, suppose, 200 recruits per regiment, but that increase would not make an army of 200,000 men or anything approaching it, and any larger numbers of raw recruits might unsteady the best regiment. Our opinion is that for India, and the Indian army, there should be *reserves*, and that no time ought to be lost in setting about a scheme of providing reserve forces. It is quite possible that the armies of the native princes could be utilised to some extent in this way. If they were pruned and weeded, and brought under better discipline, they might be made valuable reserves of the Imperial Army to the extent perhaps of 100,000 men. The Government of India would then need to provide reserves of native troops to the number of perhaps 50,000 more, and when this is done, but not till then, politicians will be justified in talking of the Indian army as an army of 200,000 men, and of India as a first class military power, in virtue of it.

The native chiefs' armies, if discreetly handled, ought to stop a gap at this juncture. If the chiefs can only be brought to understand that 1,000 men well-disciplined, equipped, and commanded are infinitely superior *in every sense* to 10,000 ragamuffins, half the task will have been accomplished. This much done, it is for the Queen and the Indian Government to convince them of what is the truth—that they have less to hope for from Russia than from England. For our own native reserves, perhaps the cheapest and readiest way of securing their services would be to bring, in the first place, all the pensioners of the native army on duty for garrison service, and, secondly, to raise second battalions of present native regiments up to the requisite number of men. Military increments of this, or any other kind, cannot be effected without the expenditure of money, and we know that India,—whatever may be the case with England,—is in no condition to bear more taxes; nevertheless, there is scarcely any choice left us in the matter now that Russia has succeded in changing the *venue* of the quarrel from Europe, where England is strong, to Asia, where England is comparatively weak. We cannot sufficiently impress upon our readers in England and India the fact that it is a quite a delusion to think that India has an available army of 200,000 men. If English statesmen permit themselves to be flattered with this idea they will court disaster. There are many posts in India,—as the Russians very properly observe,—which could no more be left defenceless than the British fortresses of Gibraltar and Malta. But supposing Malta to have a garrison of 5,000 men, who would be so silly as to talk of Malta being able to send 5,000 men to some possible seat of war—suppose to Syria? No one. Nevertheless this is precisely the loose way in which India and her internal garrison are spoken of at the present day. And we must not forget that an extended frontier line does not lessen our need for more troops. Just the contrary. If it happens, as we suppose it will happen some time, that a portion of Afghanistan must be included in our frontier line, we shall then want a large army more than ever. However naturally strong the line may be, it *will* want troops, and troops will want reliefs, reserves. In short, the nearer we go to Russia, or, what is the same thing, the nearer Russia comes to us, the greater the number of troops required. In Europe we play this game of military brag by putting down an ironclad against a Russian brigade, but here in Asia we cannot do this. We have to play soldiers against soldiers, and 50,000 is but a poor hand to play that game with, and win.

EN ROUTE TO QUETTA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MOOLTAN, OCT. 16.

WHEN I closed my yesterday's letter, I was in receipt of an intimation to hold myself in readiness to proceed on board an Indus steamer this afternoon, to take my departure for Mithankote, but some of the stores which the boat is to carry not having yet arrived, we shall be delayed for another day. I therefore take the opportunity of confirming my telegram despatched to you this morning.

General Murray commands here, and all arrangements respecting the troops, both transport and commissariat, are in his hands. It is mostly owing to his energetic and efficient supervision that matters are being pushed on so rapidly, and it is exceedingly fortunate that the services of so able an officer are available at this point, for to originate on the spot, and without apparently any previous intimation on the part of Government, a system of commissariat and transport, for an expedition of the nature described in my yesterday's letter, is a task that not many men would be able to cope with. The position has now been thoroughly grasped, and in a few days you may expect to hear that everything is working well. The delay that has taken place is the price that must be paid for the idleness and apathy of ordinary times, but it is a delay that, under these circumstances, we must wonder has not been infinitely greater.

I remarked yesterday that probably the Amir would know how to take advantage of our want of preparation to strike a rapid blow, as well as of the information regarding our intention and forces, which it is so easy for him to obtain. Today I was present at an interview with some men of the 26th P. N. I., who have just made a push through the hills, where they had been on furlough to rejoin their regiment. One of them was from the other side of the Khyber, and he stated that he had seen on the way down to that Pass from 20,000 to 30,000 men, partly belonging to the Amir's regular force, and partly the ordinary feudatory matchlock men. He stated that the determination of everybody was to fight, that they fancied the Amir had been insulted by an order from the Viceroy to proceed to Peshawur, and that they did not understand what the English meant by invading Afghanistan. These men also stated that a large force was on the march to Kandahar. So that evidently Shere Ali knows exactly what he has to do.

If the Mooltan column does advance upon Kandahar and Ghazni—and it is quite possible to make that movement this year—military men here look to the Kojuck Pass as being the spot where opposition is most likely to be serious. It is quite true that the Bolan is in our possession, but that is not the only defile to be passed before Kabul can be reached, and the experience of 1839 teaches us that the difficulties of the Kojuck are even worse than the other. So people here are impatient for decided and energetic measures. If it is to be war, we cannot be too quick, as it is apprehended we may find several points on the road fortified under Russian direction. We appear to be quite certain of the Beloochees, but Shere Ali is sure to try and work his influence there; and nothing is more likely to nullify that than the rapid advance of formidable forces. As to the Afridis, I have heard officers of the Punjab Force, who know their character well, whose regiments include a large proportion of these hill men, express their fears that unless we manifest our intentions without delay we run the risk of seeing these men brought over to Shere Ali by other inducements as well as that of force, which he appears to be freely using at present.

With reference to these Afridi soldiers of ours, an order has been issued prohibiting their further enlistment. They are great favourites with the officers of Punjab regiments, being splendid men and jolly fellows, always in good spirits and delighted at the prospect of a shindy; but there is some suspicion about them, and it would perhaps be a dangerous experiment to send them to fight against their relations in the hills. For service out of India, they are perhaps the best soldier material we have at our command, but, in the case of complications across the border, there is always the chance of commanding officers some morning discovering that during the night a large proportion of the regiment had decamped. They seldom remain more than five years with the colours, and there must be a considerable body of drilled men about these hills. Their officers themselves are the first to admit the belief that the Amir is in communication with many of the men in British regiments. For service with the Quetta and Kandahar column, regiments containing large numbers of Afridis may unhesitatingly be used, as in that direction they would be quite beyond temptation; but the same cannot be said as regards operations in the Khyber.

To anybody who is fond of learning something about the various phases of Oriental life, the bazaars of Mooltan are well worth a visit. Both Lahore and this city remind one much of Egypt. The streets are paved in the same style as some of those in Alexandria and Cairo, and the houses are exactly similar in outward appearance. The people, as a rule, appear to be exceedingly well affected. A European is evidently not an object of dislike, and he is frequently salaamed with perfect good will and without obsequiousness, and one never meets with that rude staring scowl, betokening the intense hatred that rules within, so often to be noticed in passing, say, a mosque in Allahabad or Hyderabad. Indeed, the frequenters of these places appear the most ready with their greetings. Perhaps one of the most striking of the recollections which the tourists in the Punjab will bear away with them is the generally careful manner in which the women muffle themselves up when not bathing, and the equally careful manner in which they expose themselves while performing that ablution. A lady who will modestly screen from the gaze of a passer-by, the whole of the charms at her command excepting perhaps a tiny bit of nose and a pair of black eyes, will, as soon as she reaches the customary and public bathing place, display in the most lavish, indeed most astounding, manner her whole artillery of beauty—a privilege truly which makes up with a vengeance for the seclusion of the rest of the day. The Mooltanese themselves appear to be, and, I believe, are a mixture of Beloochee and Sikh. Of the former race there are numerous specimens moving about the bazaars, and so far as dirt and villainous appearance goes they would, I should think, compete successfully with any savages in the world. It is, indeed, a comfort that these worthies are to suspend their thieving propensities during our march through their country.

Since writing you yesterday, I have learned that the Khanpore route to the Indus has just been *definitely* decided upon as *the* line. It is much shorter, but there are some long marches on the other side of the river, and marches during which water will have to be carried by the troops. Lots of grain has been collected on the opposite banks, but no camels; and some thousand of these are to make double marches without loads, in order to reach the required spot forthwith. I observe from the *Bombay Gazette* that has just reached me that you hold similar opinions, regarding the advisability of having entrusted to the Bombay Presidency the formation of one of the invading columns to those I ventured to express in one of my letters from Lahore. The other night I submitted that point to one of the advance force staff, who, of course, came from Simla to take up his appointment, and I mentioned that probably Bombay people would consider it a grievance that they were debarred from a share of the work. His reply was that now-a-days the Presidency system of separate commands was considered a mistake, that it was advisable as much as possible to institute by degrees what was certain to come about eventually—one central command and disposal of the whole resources of the Peninsula. He pointed out that the force to which he was attached included Bombay as well as Bengal regiments, and remarked that when he will have occasion to quote Bengal Army orders the Bombay people will not know anything about it, and so on, shewing the disadvantages of the separate system. With columns from other Presidencies, according to the same authority, it would be much worse, as the entire systems of commissariat and other departments are quite different, and when acting together with Bengal troops confusion and clashing would assuredly result. That is the other side of the question, but surely when dwelling upon the disadvantages of the Presidency system it leaves out of consideration whatever advantages that system may possess, and advantages that peculiarly apply to the present instance. For by dividing the labour and work to be done, a greater degree of organizing and collecting power is obtained, and a healthy competition for efficiency engendered. At all events, the Presidency system is the one now existing, and it ought to be made the most of.

Mooltan in a few days will even bear a more warlike aspect than at present, as shortly the troops of the reserve will be arriving, and until the camels I have above referred to as making forced marches reach their destination, no further movements to the front can be made. I hope to arrive at Quetta a day or two after General Biddulph.

A SURVEY OF OUR POSITION NEAR PESHAWUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWUR, OCT. 16.

PUBLIC attention has already been drawn to the fact that the Government are doing their best—and that is a good deal—to conduct the preparations for the coming struggle in the most secret manner possible. That they should do so is after all but a reasonable precaution, for difficult as they find it to acquire any thing like reliable information from across the frontier, there is not the slightest doubt but that Shere Ali Khan is well supplied with intelligence from India. So difficult is it for us to obtain accurate or trustworthy information, that up to the present we are positively ignorant of the exact strength of the Amir's forces at Ali Musjid. This may seem a trivial fact, but it is really a very important one. If we cannot procure authentic information from an outpost of the Amir's situated within ten miles of our own frontier, what knowledge of the enemy's movements may we expect to get when once we are fairly in the field? In modern as in ancient warfare information of this kind is of the first importance, both to the offensive as well as the defending army, for on a knowledge of the enemy's position, strength, and movements actually taking place or projected, must be based those strategical movements on which much of "the fate of war" depends. As an example of this, take the present position: we have forces assembled at Quetta, Kohat, and Peshawur, opposed to which the Amir has forces at Kandahar, Ali Musjid, and Jellalabad, and at some point of the Khurrum-Kabul route. At present we are ignorant of the respective strengths of those forces. The Amir may have assembled a majority of his forces at any one of these points, which we cannot say; and whether he has 10,000 or 20,000 men at Ali Musjid, for instance, is an enigma which we can only solve by guesswork. Not so the Amir—he most probably knows to a man the strength of our forces. The consequence of this is, our troops will go into action with scarcely any knowledge as to whether they are attacking a force numerically superior or inferior to their own; whereas the Amir with his superior information is enabled to ensure at least the superiority of numbers. There can be little doubt that this difficulty will be about the greatest with which our generals will have to contend during the approaching hostilities. Giving due consideration to this obstacle, which is already one of importance, will at once exonerate the Government from any blame on the score of an undue desire for secrecy.

Notwithstanding the fact that to the outer world—including special correspondents—reliable information as to the future movements of our own troops is almost as difficult to procure as information of the Amir's proceedings, there are not wanting, as you must be aware, an abundance of correspondents who profess to be *au fait* with the intentions of the Government. The simple fact that these gentlemen directly contradict one another by their statements ought to be sufficient to show the value of the information which they possess, though doubtless some of them are better informed than others. I see by your issue just received that the storming and capture of Ali Musjid has already been reported by some of the Mofussil papers, and although it is well known here that no attempt of the kind has been made, even here—at Peshawur, which you seem to regard as the head centre of reliable news—no one is able to say what the intention of the Government is with regard to the proposed "seizure of the Khyber." As I told you in my last letter, there are but two regiments—the Guides and the 1st Sikhs and a battery of Artillery at Jamrud, while the troops at Harri Singka-bourj, consisting of detachments from various regiments, number only about 3,300 men. These details are quite sufficient to show that no immediate movement is intended in the direction of Ali Musjid. No doubt troops are still being moved out to Harri Sing-ka-bourj, and a battery of Artillery is to move out to-morrow, but it will be some time before the force assembled there will be equal to the assault on Ali Musjid—strongly reinforced as it is stated to be, and defended by a number of the Amir's heavy guns.

In a late number of the *Gazette* you republished the most reliable and accurate account we have of this stronghold, and gave some details of the different occasions on which we have occupied it. That article shows clearly that, held as Ali Musjid now is and supported by guns, it is not to be taken by the "dash" so lightly spoken of by some of your contemporaries, nor once taken can we afford to quit it. If we occupy it, we must do so permanently with a force not merely sufficient to hold the place itself, and to secure the water supply, which being situated at some distance would be liable to be cut off by an active enemy, as occurred in 1841, but sufficient to keep that portion of the Pass communicating with the Peshawur Valley open, for it would be simple madness to trust to the bought fidelity of the Khyberi Afridis, the most treacherous as they are the most warlike of all the tribes on this frontier.

One fact impresses me strongly with the idea that no movement on Ali Musjid is as yet contemplated—and that is, that the telegraph wire still has its terminus in the Peshawur office, no steps having yet been taken to carry it on to Jamrud, a measure which would obviously be required were we about to occupy the Pass. Up to the present, intercourse between Peshawur and Jamrud is being carried on by means of the adopted system of field signals, a regular post is sent out daily to Jamrud with letters, &c., but the telegraph remains *in statu quo.* Of course, the laying of eight or nine miles of telegraph is not a heavy task, and its construction may in the present instance be deferred to the last moment as a measure calculated to mislead the Amir's people; but there was great truth in the remark made by an old Peshawur man to me to-day, when I called his attention to the fact that the telegraph had not been carried out to Jamrud. Sahib, said he, *yih tar larai ka nishan hai,*—"the telegraph is the sign of war," and at once recalled the fact of the promptitude with which the telegraph was laid during the late Jowaki expedition.

A movement on Ali Musjid cannot be made as an isolated step, it must be followed up by an attack on Dhaka at the other end of the Pass, and the taking of Jellalabad. According to the best authorities, Ali Musjid is the place from which the command of the Pass can most easily and most conveniently be secured, but simply to occupy it without following up its capture by that of Jellalabad would be to expose its garrison to perpetual harassing attacks from the troops of the Amir.

Intercourse with Kabul is not yet at a complete standstill. No kafilas or caravans come or go, but occasional travellers still arrive, and these supply the local bazaars with an abundance of *gup.* According to these veracious authorities Shere Ali has lately issued an order requiring his faithful subjects to "put down the dust," or in less ambiguous language to pay a tax, which he has fixed upon a sliding scale to accommodate the pecuniary status of the various payees. It is not indeed improbable that this impecunious potentate may at present be engaged in endeavouring to recruit his purse as well as his forces. With regard to these latter, while one authority declares that Shere Ali has but 20,000 foot and 18,000 horse ready for action, another equally reliable source of information adds the figure 0 to both the totals, and makes the 200,000 foot and 180,000 horse. So having given you the extremes I must leave you to take your choice.

That Yakoob Khan is still at Kabul can scarcely be doubted, and least of all probabilities is that which rumour has already more than once set on foot, namely, that the Amir has appointed his son to the command of the troops at Kandahar. A moment's reflection ought to be sufficient to show the absurdity of this, for the appointment of Yakoob Khan to Kandahar would more than probably lead to a split among the Afghans. Whatever the people of Kabul may think of Shere Ali, and to a certain extent he is a popular ruler, it is beyond question that whenever Yakoob Khan again sets up the standard of rebellion, his father will not find the task of suppression so easy as it was on the former occasion. I very much fear, however, that Yakoob's release from his present confinement will be effected by the sword or knife in a manner to rid the Amir of all fear as to his future behaviour. Rumour here says that the people of Kandahar are not only in a measure hostile to the Amir but firm adherents to the cause of Yakoob Khan, and, like him, not averse to the establishment of friendly relations with the English; but this rumour may be taken *cum grano.*

Another rumour is, that the Amir is going to send an *Elchi* or Ambassador to Constantinople, but this is probably merely an inverted version of the telegram which recently appeared to the effect that the Sultan was going to send another mission to Kabul, though why he should do so it is difficult to say. His Majesty Sultan Murad and his councillors may be anxious to prevent the Amir's falling into the hands of Russia, in the hope that at some future date, backed up by the English, Shere Ali may lend assistance to the cause of Islam by attacking Russia in Central Asia, while the Sultan makes an attempt to regain something of his lost ground in Europe.

One more rumour, of the value of which you may judge for yourself—I consider it worthless,—is, that the people of Balkh and Badakhshan are sending down *ghazis* or volunteers to assist the Amir in his defence, and that Shere Ali, in raptures of delight at this display of loyalty, has ordered a seer of flour, together with oil, to be dealt out daily to each of the *ghazis.*

I am glad to see by your issue just received that you put a correct value on the telegrams and correspondence with which the papers are now flooded. Accurate, reliable intelligence it is simply possible to obtain just at present—even, as I have pointed out, with regard to the movements of our own troops. All we can do, since the public *will* have news, is to make the best selection we can, and send the most authentic we can get.

If letters arrive from the Amir now, there is no fear of their being of such a nature as to cause a suspension of hostilities—quite the other way. Any letter which Shere Ali is likely to send will probably do more to hasten than retard the movements of our troops.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

THE *Golos* of 1st (12th) August reproduces the following letter addressed to the *Politische Correspondenz* from St. Petersburgh:—

"The mystery which has enveloped the objects of the long-meditated and secretly fitted out expedition, already despatched from Tashkend, is commencing by degrees to clear up. Although all the three Russian columns are to operate along the course of the Oxus, each of them has a special task to execute, after which they will act in concert. The troops under General Abramoff, who commands the left wing of the corps of operation, may be regarded as having for their temporary object the establishment of Russian rule over the tribes inhabiting the upper course of the Oxus. Colonel Grotenhelm has received instructions to occupy the Turk settlement at Merv, while the principal force of the Russian corps is ordered to pacify and subdue the inhabitants of the region between the Oxus and the Hindu Kush. This column is advancing straight on Samark, Balkh, Kulm, Bamian, Kabul, India. The three columns will effect a junction at some point on this route. The work to be accomplished by the principal force presents considerable difficulties.

"To the south of the Oxus, and beyond to the Hindu Kush, there are, at the present time, the five khanates—Karategin, Shignal, Dawas, Sarikol, and Vakhan. This last khanate is indirectly dependent on Afghanistan, whereas Sarikol formerly formed a part of the territory of Yakub Beg of Kashgar. Karategin, Shignal, and Dawas are perfectly independent khanates. It is now purposed to subdue these five khanates, and render them accessible to European civilization. On the occupation of Vakhan, the Khan of which prides himself on being a descendant of Alexander of Macedon, the frontiers of Russia will be advanced 400 versts (about 133 English miles) nearer to British Asia, so that these two powerful Empires will be separated in Asia by about 68 German miles, (about 544 English miles); at the same time it is necessary to note that the intervening space is inhabited by people who are imbued with the greatest hatred towards England. If the above operations are crowned with success, the three columns will effect a junction in the khanate of Balkh, so that the whole corps will appear on the frontiers of Afghanistan. It will only be then that the whole plans on which the expedition hinges will become definitely known. It is thought here that the first object is to elucidate the question whether the Amir of Afghanistan will, or will not, give his adhesion to Russian policy. In the first case, naturally there will arise another question—whether the English will calmly await the nearer approach of the Russian columns, or whether they will oppose Russia's attack on Afghanistan.

According to a letter addressed to the *Golos* from Orenburg on the 16th (28th) July last, "the Russian detachment which had left Tashkend for the purpose of clearly ascertaining the relations between Russia and Afghanistan were to march, in the first instance, to Djan, where final instructions for their ultimate destination were to be issued to them."

The *Turkistan Gazette* writes as follows respecting the movements of the Russian troops in Central Asia: "Lieutenant-Colonel Majew had been told off by the Governor-General (Kauffman) to make a careful examination of the ways and roads over which our troops were to have marched to the Amu-Daria. M. Majew's journey lasted 18 days. During this time Colonel Majew visited Karshi, where he had an interview with the Amir of Bokhara relative to the expedition mentioned above. The road from Djan to Tschurakt-chi Karabah and (Hissar 2) Grisar was surveyed on the Colonel's way to Karshi. This former place is a large commercial town situated on the spurs of the Grisar chain of mountains, and was chosen for head-quarters during the survey of the road to the Amu-Daria. From here two roads were surveyed—(1) the road to Derbent, Schir-Abat, and Kara Kanor, and Kelif over the Amu-Daria; and (2) the road likewise leading over the mountains from Kelif to Hissar. This road, as also that mountain-way from Schir-Abat to Kelif which M. Majew travelled over, had never previously been trod by a European. In consequence of this journey, our maps of the Grisar district have received important additions. The character of the country between Grisar-Karshi, Schir-Abat, and Baissin is now much better known. A topographer of the name of Petrow accompanied Colonel Majew, surveying all the roads they travelled over."

DEPARTURE OF THE 45TH SIKHS FROM CALCUTTA.

THE 45th (Rattray's) Sikhs, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong, left Calcutta yesterday (Friday) afternoon for Jhelum, to which station they have been ordered in general relief. At 1-30 p.m., the regiment formed at its lines at Alipore, and headed by its band, marched into town. It was met on the way by some of the officers and the band of the 54th Regiment, which fell in with it, and played it up for some distance beyond the gardens. Here, after a cordial leave-taking, the detachment from the 54th returned to garrison and the travellers proceeded on their way to the Howrah railway station. Though the men were in heavy marching order, and the sun must have been very trying, they reached the station in capital spirits, and seemed delighted at the immediate prospect of getting, if not exactly to the seat of war, at least very near it. The platforms of the station were soon crowded with the departing warriors and their belongings, and the scene was a somewhat novel one. On the up platform, a train of goods waggons was drawn up, ready to receive the kit and other baggage of the regiment. Fatigue parties were quickly formed, and by their aid the waggons were loaded in an incredibly short space of time. When filled, these waggons were shunted on to the "arrival platform," where they were attached to the special train that was intended for the regiment. The men were, with some difficulty, got into their carriages, for they would persist in coming out—now to say farewell to some *bhai*, now to get a drink of water—till the railway staff were well-nigh driven to desparation in the attempt to keep them in their seats. At length, within about five minutes of starting, the bugle sounded the "fall-in" for possible stragglers, and shortly after, at about 4-30, the train steamed slowly out, the men cheering repeatedly. Colonel Basden accompanied the regiment to the station, and there took a last leave of all the native officers. The regiment will daily break its journey for from four to six hours. All furlough men will be picked up at Lahore.—*Indian Daily News.*

NOTES FROM THE SCINDE FRONTIER.

(*Civil and Military Gazette's Correspondent.*)

JACOBABAD, 10th October.

THE 3rd Sind Horse left this place at 6-30 a.m. to-day for Quetta. Colonel Malcolmson headed them, and Lieutenant Hogg and the Band of the 2nd Sind Horse played the regiment out along the road leading to Mamal. The rear guard was commanded by Lieutenant Monteith, and all appeared in most cheerful spirits. There now remain only two or three companies of Jacob's Rifles yet to be transported to complete the entire number of our Jacobabad Contingent, the number of troops ordered hence. These will leave early to-morrow.

An Executive Engineer arrived here yesterday, belonging to the Government Railway Department. It is said that he has been sent on special duty to take observations on the road between Ruk, the railway station below Sukkur and the Khelat boundary, with the view of establishing a temporary line of rail for the transport of troops and munitions of war and material for the coming Kabul expedition. The line is to be finished before the end of this month, rather a difficult job I should say! I would even add an all but impossible task, with the roads and ground either still under water or deep in mire and mud. In some parts there are yet two to three feet of water; and, as there is no outlet for it, how on earth are they going to get rid of it? There will not be time for Dan Sol to play his part of evaporation, in anything like the period set forth. However if anything can be done, it will be, and every possible assistance is being given to the Engineer by Colonel Nuttal and Mr. Bolton to enable him to push on the work as fast as human means and mortal energy will admit.

MURDER OF A MAHOMEDAN PIR OR SAINT

14th October.

PRIVATE advices from Sukkur state that considerable excitement has been caused there and all the surrounding district by the barbarous murder of a celebrated Pir who was quite an object of reverence to both Mahomedans and Hindus from his supposed miraculous powers of healing, &c. The name of the victim is Pir Haji Bayla Shah who resided at Kingree. He was also a man of great wealth and sanctity. The news of the murder was received at Sukkur two days ago, creating great commotion. It would appear that the murdered man had gone, either by invitation or otherwise, to Khyrpore to H. H. the Amir and on his return by night was attacked from behind by some horsemen armed with swords, who cut him to pieces. A boy who was with him as camel driver was also severely wounded. As nothing was taken, plunder was clearly not the motive of the outrage, which must have been fully pre-arranged. The deceased was a fine powerful well-made man, and would have given some trouble to his assailants had they not attacked him from behind. Kingree, the residence of Kurreem Ali Shah, and his nephew Haji Bayla Shah, the murdered man, is in British territory, a short distance only from the place in the Khyrpore State where this brutal murder was perpetrated.

My Sukkur correspondent states that whether they like it or not, travellers and merchants will have to make use of the I. V. State Railway, *malgre* its dangers and its difficulties. It is Hobson's choice-rail or nothing. All the boats of the Indus Steam Flotilla are now engaged in carrying troops. Those steamers and flats, lying North of Sukkur and at Mooltan have been ordered to proceed to Khanpur and Cachar to ferry the troops over the river there. I hear that the idea of laying a temporary line from these two places to the river bank has been abandoned.

PERFECTION.—MRS. S. A. Allen's Worlds Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandes & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shireffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; and dealers in all principal towns.—[ADVT.]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

(OFFICIAL)

REPLY OF THE AMIR.

SIMLA, Oct. 21, 8-55 p.m.

The Amir's reply sent by Nawab Gholam Hussein is unconciliatory and the reverse of satisfactory; it consequently makes no change in the present aspect of affairs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ARREST OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK DIRECTORS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Directors, Manager, and Secretary of the City of Glasgow Bank have all been arrested in connection with the falsification of the accounts of this establishment.

[We find from Oliver and Boyd's Almanac for this year that at the beginning of 1878 the Directors of the Bank were: John Stewart, Robert Salmond, Lewis Potter, John Innes Wright, William Taylor, Henry Inglis, and R. S. Stronach. The last named Director, Mr. Stronach, was also Manager, but we believe he died some months ago. The Secretary's name was Charles S. Leresche.—Ed. B. G.]

CENTRAL ASIAN NEWS.

Latest advices state that the Russian General Stolaitoff arrived at Tashkend on the 15th September with the Afghan Envoy from the Amir, and that the Minister of the Interior on the 22nd September started for Livadia, leaving the Afghan Envoy at Tashkend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall arrived here to-day.

LISBON, Oct. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., departed from here the day before yesterday.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Purnlia, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on 18th inst.

ADEN, Oct. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., sailed from here to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dhollers	4 11-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-6 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
4½ per cent. do	78½
5½ per cent. do	80¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	94¾
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	113
Bar Silver	49½
Oriental Bank Shares	£36
Chartered do. do.	£19
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai	£35

About £400,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Oct. 21, 12-15 p.m.

Steamer Euryalus left for Trincomalee 19th inst.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 21.

Cannanore, 4-45 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S.; thermometer max. 85, min. 72, W. B. 78; barometer 29·73. Fall of rain 53 cents.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. 3; thermometer 83; barometer 29·862.

Mangalore, 4 p.m.—Weather raining; wind S.E. S.W. Fall of rain 82 cents.

Tuticorin, 3-20 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. E.; thermometer 86; barometer 29·48.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 86. Fall of rain 2 inches 12 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7 1-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.	"
Credits,	3 " "	1s. 7 13-16d.	"
Documents,	3 " "	1s. 7 27-32d.	"
Francs,	3 " "	2·11.	"

The *Civil and Military Gazette*—Under instructions received from Army Head-quarters, Brigadier General Howard-Vyse, Commanding the Scinde District, has notified in District Orders that the D-2 R. A. and I-1st R. A. are to join Lieutenant-General D. M. Stewart's Division, and has directed them to be held in readiness to proceed to Sukkur and await orders there. The officers of the D-2 Royal Artillery are Major Staveley, Captain Radford, Lieutenant Pickwood, and Lieutenant Challenor. Those with the I-1st R. A. at Hydrabad are Major Lewes, Captain Brough, and Lieutenants Cunliffe, Howard-Vyse, and Inglefield.

The *Englishman*—As regards the actual position, the Amir's reply is likely to be so soon known that we may well refrain from speculating upon it. The rumoured friendliness of the reply may be a fiction, or a reality, as the Amir may be a madman bent on his own destruction, or a sane man, self-interested enough to wish to preserve his throne, and wise enough in his generation to see that he can do so only by casting in his lot with England. Thanks to the energetic policy of the Viceroy, it will not be our fault if he is still unconvinced of this; and should we yet have to make war on him, we shall at least avoid the reproach of doing so without having first exhibited to him in all its force the argument which was best calculated to convince and save him. Those who pretend to think that we should have acted more kindly by deceiving him as to our ultimate intentions, and presenting our request with gloved instead of mailed hands, would, in the event of its rejection compelling us to declare war, have been the first to raise the cry that we had lured him to his destruction by concealing our real intentions.

We have received a copy of the first number of the new Indian Sporting paper, the *Asian*, which gives excellent promise of our having in future a really good journal to be to India what *The Field*, *Bell's Life*, and other papers of a similar class are to the United Kingdom. The appearance of the paper is capital, and the original articles and selections it contains are equally good.

There can be no doubt whatever, we (*Statesman*) think, that Lord Lytton came out with instructions to force the Amir into an offensive and defensive alliance with us against Russia. It was for this purpose that Sir Lewis Pelly accompanied him; and the conference at Peshawur, the Turkish Mission to Cabul, and the occupation of Quetta, were but so many steps towards the carrying out of a policy that was resolved upon by the Cabinet, but in pursuance of its uniform course, kept from the knowledge of Parliament. And so when Parliament inquired with uneasiness as to the meaning of the advance to Quetta, it was assured that the step was taken for the pacification of Khelat; and a *mutilated* despatch of Lord Lytton's was produced in the blue book, *not* to tell Parliament the truth of the matter, but to conceal the facts from it, and mislead it into acquiescing in a menace to the Amir's territory, that could not but make him our enemy. In the same way, the Indian public has been repeatedly assured since, through the channel of the *Pioneer*, that the Amir was not only reconciled to our occupying the place, but approved of it. Now this course of deception has been followed ever since Lord Lytton's arrival, and these men wonder at the strong opposition which the *Statesman* enters to their course, and profess to regard it as mischievous and disloyal.

According to the *Indian Mirror* Mr. Eastwick, the Orientalist, is preparing a work on the Indian Princes. The book is to be sold at £60 per copy. All the leading Native Princes in India have subscribed for copies.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*, alluding to the sudden death of Mr. Henry St. John, 2nd officer of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Vingorla, which occurred through neglect of a serious injury sustained in the performance of his duty, remarks that it is "a pity that these vessels are not compelled to carry surgeons. They are 'passenger ships,' and occasionally they not only have comparatively long voyages, but are exposed to the advent of disease or accident. Of course, however, this is a question of £-s.-d., and we suppose directors and shareholders must always, in these days of sharp competition, look to their dividends."

The *Madras Mail*—It is expected that, if the rainy season of 1878 is moderately good, the land revenue collections of 1878-79 will be equal to the average of ordinary years. During the two past years, 1876-77 and 1877-78, the deficit in the land revenue collections is estimated at 172 lakhs, and 89 lakhs, respectively, or 261 lakhs in all.

A Calcutta paper says—It is rumoured in Madras that the local Government will not come down at all this year, as it is understood that, under instructions from the Government of India if the Afghan expedition developes into a war, the expense of bringing back the establishments from the Hills will be avoided. Our contemporary does not place much faith in the rumour, but remarks that, as no notification has appeared in the last *Gazette* as to the sittings of the Governor's Council, it is clear that the Government will not descend to the plains as soon as was expected.

The *Indian Daily News*—Mr. Henderson, M. I. C. E., who is in charge of the Mysore State Railway Works, estimates that the line can be completed at a cost of Rs. 35,000 per mile. If this can be accomplished then it can be said that the Mysore State line is the cheapest constructed in India. The former estimate for the line made by Major Lindsay, R. E., averaged Rs. 63,000 per mile, and we are inclined to think that the latter figure will eventually turn out to be nearer the mark.

The same paper says—The price of wheat and gram has again seriously risen. A fortnight ago wheat was at 22 seers, but it has again fallen to 19 seers, with signs of still further depression. The Afghan expedition will probably require not less than a crore of maunds of both wheat and gram; of the latter perhaps more. As this will be entirely removed from the country as food, it will make a heavy pull on the resources of the Punjab, and we may therefore expect another "dear winter." The sowings of the wheat and gram crops however took place under favourable conditions of soil and weather and there is every hope of a good out-turn next spring.

The *Englishman*—The maladministration of (Calcutta) municipal affairs has reached a degree of enormity which renders it waste of words to inveigh any more against it, and which would morally justify the inhabitants of this city in refusing to pay another rupee in the shape of taxes until they have some better guarantee that the money will be honestly applied to the purposes for which its collection was sanctioned by the legislature. What is wanted now, and what alone will meet the necessities of the case, is not strong language, but the axe. A large collecting office that keeps with its collecting agents only running accounts which are not closed for years, while its head boldly stands forward in public and declares that those accounts are adjusted monthly; which is plundered on every side, while through its own laches it has lost even the satisfaction of being able to procure the punishment of the offenders; which does not scruple to resort to extortion in its turn to fill up the ever-widening gap in its resources, has not only irretrievably forfeited the confidence of the public, but is beyond all hope of reform.

A correspondent of the *Bengal Times*, writing from Sylhet on the 6th instant, gives a very doleful account of that district. He says: "We are suffering fearfully from sickness in this place, fevers of all kinds, swellings of the limbs, in some instances of the face and body. There is quite an epidemic just now. Deaths among the labour force have been pretty frequent during the last week. The place is in a semi-panic."

The *Indian Daily News*—From first to last, from the first passing of the (Vernacular Press) Act to the defence of it, the Government of India has occupied an attitude at once undignified and unworthy. It flung itself into a false position; it has reaped the inevitable penalty of its own shortcomings, and yet it still lacks the courage to extricate itself in a manner which may win back for it the lost respect and impaired confidence of all sections of the public, whether English or Indian. It is begging the question to say that an Act condemned on all sides, restricted in its operation by the Viceroy himself, conditionally sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and re-cast by the assembly which enacted it, within so short an interval as seven months after it had become law, is now accepted in principle, or is admitted to have been eminently beneficial.

The Spaniards are attempting to carry matters with a high hand in Borneo. News has reached Singapore that a Spanish gunboat, the Eldorado, visited Sandakan Bay, Malluddu Bay, and Tampassak, the three stations in Baron Overbeck's newly ceded territory of Sabah, and ordered the Spanish flag to be hoisted, as the country was now Spanish territory, under the recent treaty with the Sultan of Sulu. However, those in charge of the stations refused to accede, and the Eldorado left with a threat to return in force and take possession.

A VISIT TO AHMEDABAD.

It is not often I have the privilege of visiting the old capital of Gujarat, and every time I go I see something new, if it be only a house. The last new things I observed the other day were fresh rows of houses, widened streets, any number of fine hard roads all through the suburbs, the little garden in the great square opposite the jail, and last of all, though by no means the least, the new Calico Printing Factory.

There is a somewhat profane official expression, approaching closely to a prayer, living in the gossip of Ahmedabad to the effect that, if God would kindly send another good flood, and a couple of first-class fires, something might be made of the city; the meaning of which being that, if the thousands of disreputable things called houses were by some means thrown down, something like decent new houses could be got up, the streets widened and straightened, and sanitary arrangements rendered possible. Whether the fires or the flood have come or not, it is certain that the city has now got some very good streets and very good houses lining them on either side, and with this the sanitary condition of the place has no doubt improved also.

The little garden in the square is, I think, a really unique piece of workmanship. It seems intended as a nosegay for the sepoys who guard the jail, the High School, and a Parsee's shop. It is very pretty, and with its ever-green grass beds and fresh flowers, miniature ponds and water jets, ornamented bridge and trellis-work, lovers' bowers, all well elevated above the level of the thoroughfare, it attracts the eye and sets the brain to wonder what genius conceived the idea and whose money carried the idea out into such a garden. I heard that there were some people profane enough to laugh at the whole affair, but as I love flowers anywhere, except on a lady's bonnet, I am not inclined to join in the ridicule. A garden is a garden, and *honi soit qui mal y pense*.

The new Calico Printing Factory is well worth seeing, and I paid it a visit. It has been at work only a few months, and is, I understand, the first and only establishment of its kind in India, and surely that is a good tall feather in Ahmedabad's cap. The factory is about a mile out of the town on the Kaira road, and is connected with the river by a water pipe, the distance being not very great. The machinery is driven by steam, and a great deal of machinery the steam has to drive. It is a work of great enterprise and spirit, costing altogether about 2½ *lakhs*. It is owned by a Company (Limited), and is in more or less connection with the spinning and weaving factory in the city. It is composed of three separate buildings, one of which is divided into three rooms, another into two rooms, while the third is altogether devoted to one special branch of the business. As the cloth is bleached preparatory to printing, there is a room wholly made over for that process. Another large room is devoted to dyeing, another to printing, and another to drying and folding. Green calico, as it comes from the loom, can be taken in and turned out on the market a beautiful glossy article, dyed in any colour or printed in patterns of various design. I saw several samples of the finished work, both in native and English patterns, and to all appearance the pieces could not have been better printed nor more neatly finished and folded in England. Indeed, the cloth looked so tempting, and the price so low, that my companion could not resist the idea of buying a whole web for his wife's adornment.

The first process through which the cloth passes is one that strikes the non-bleaching visitor with astonishment and appears at first somewhat miraculous. It is no less than passing the fabric over an iron cylinder as red hot as coal fire can make it. This may be called the shaving process, for the cloth comes out of the fiery ordeal thoroughly deprived of its youthful beard. A washing process then cools as well as cleans the heated web, and it is most refreshing on a hot day to stand by the washing trough and watch the pure sparkling water from the river leaping in in a perpetual bubbling current, and gushing out at the opposite end in white dancing foam. I need not (nor would it be fair to the Company) describe the various operations of washing, boiling, souring, sweetening, whitening, &c., through which the cloth is carried in the process of bleaching, nor the heating, cooling, colouring, coiling and uncoiling of the dyeing department. Suffice it to say that two spacious rooms, devoted to these two processes alone, seem filled with troughs, and vats, and wheels, and shafts, and rollers, and cylinders, and steam pipes, and endless streams of cloth of various colours running here and there and up and down as if in a race of life and death. The idea of sea-serpents might very easily originate in a bleach and dye room. The printing room contains a series of brand new copper printing cylinders, and the frame in which they revolve is so adjusted that four different designs in four different colours can be printed at the same time—that is, the same revolution of the driving drum turns out a web in four distinct colours and patterns. There is in this room also a large frame of drying cylinders, which are heated in a moment by injected steam, and by which the cloth is thoroughly dried as it passes over and among them. There is a similar frame of cylinders in the finishing room, for drying the cloth after it gets its bath of stiffening, without which, it appears, the article would not be marketable. Altogether the cloth, from the time it enters on its career of uncolouring, recolouring, and preparing for the yardstick, passes through no less than twenty distinct processes. Hitherto all that class of cloth called by the natives "*cheentz*" came from England ready printed. But here in this Ahmedabad factory you find cloth sent in for printing which was woven in England, and now that spinning and weaving factories are at work, Gujarat may soon become independent of the home calico market altogether, and may even supply it with *cheentz* to the masthead. At the present moment, Ahmedabad can grow its own cotton and never let it leave the suburbs of the city till it is fit for clothing the finest lady in the land.

Being considerably interested in the education of the country, both general and special, I naturally found my way to the Female Training School, which is a good, substantial, but unassuming building on the thoroughfare which leads to the unfortunate fallen bridge. The premises embrace a small bungalow for the Superintendent, several school-rooms, and private apartments for boarders. The Superintendent, Miss Collett, in her own peculiarly good-natured way, let me see something of her duties, and the acquirements of the girls, or women if you like, under her care. The first sample of their achievements amazed me. It was a series of maps of various countries drawn by the girls on the spot and coloured with the greatest taste and accuracy. Some of the maps were varnished and mounted, and they were so elegantly finished and the boundaries, rivers, lakes, mountains, and names so neatly traced, coloured, and written that it required close inspection to detect that they had not issued from some first class official press.

The next sample of attainments was needlework and embroidery of various kinds. I am sorry I do not know the technical names of these sorts of things, not being a lady, but I think that even if I were a lady I could not help admiring the beautiful articles of needle-ornamentation Miss Collett showed me. It is, indeed, somewhat strange that native girls take to learning with such zest and perseverance foreign ideas of colour-harmony, which must at first sight appear to them utterly tame and insipid. But they do it, and in many cases succeed beyond all expectation, and the fact that they do clearly proves that example and culture only are required to revolutionise the female mind of India in many important points.

The next sample of acquirements was elicited by the examination of a class of girls in geography. They were literally taken over the whole globe, at least as it appears on a map, and asked numerous testing questions in almost every country in either hemisphere, and they showed themselves completely at home all over the world. Whoever teaches the geography class must be an adept in that department to begin with, and skilful in the art of teaching.

As this is an establishment for the training of native young women to be teachers, I was curious to see how they had got on in the knowledge of communicating information to others, which is, even before erudition, the first qualification of a successful teacher. In this institution there is an ordinary girls' school in addition to the training school, the primary purpose being that the pupils in training may have material to practise on, and by teaching others learn themselves to teach. Accordingly a class of little girls was called in and one of the training pupils set to teach it. An object-lesson being decided on, the teacher took the black board and a piece of chalk and proceeded to her work—object, the piece of chalk itself. The lesson was, of course, very elementary, the girls being very little, but the knowledge conveyed was clear and definite, and just the right thing to lead the little minds to observation and thought. "What colour is this chalk?" "What shape is it?" "Is it hard or soft?" "What do you mean by hard and soft?" "Where did the chalk come from?" "What is it used for?" and so on. These were among the host of questions asked and answered either by the pupils or the teacher, and when a new idea was communicated it was repeated over and over again until every child in the class had got it, to all appearance, a fixed possession for life. Surely there can be no more useful institution in India than a female training school, and surely the work deserves all the fostering care that both Government and cultivated private persons can bestow upon it. When the lady asked Napoleon what was the great need of France, his reply was, "mothers, madam, mothers." So if we are to expect a real, radical, out and out change in the intellectual condition of India, we should leave no effort untried to give to the country educated mothers, for I cannot conceive of an educated mother allowing either her son or her daughter to grow up in the utter ignorance which has so long impeded the advance of even intellectual reform. The students of the Ahmedabad institution have been sent out over the country and placed in charge of female schools of their own, and have hitherto given the greatest satisfaction. Miss Collett, as every lady in a similar charge, has a most important work in hand, whose influences are diffusive and far-reaching, by no means circumscribed by the number of pupils she trains, but accompanying every pupil sent out to teach and running away into the towns and villages wherever that pupil may be appointed; and certainly Miss Collett seems thoroughly mistress of her position.

One of the most remarkable things I have heard for a long time is that the Governor, on his late visit to Ahmedabad, did not deign to show even the light of his countenance to the Female Training School. One would have thought that a plant so young and delicate, yet so promising of the richest fruitage, would have received attention and encouragement, instead of the utmost disregard.

R.

THE COLLECTION OF THE TOBACCO DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Since the Municipality have taken to economy, the hint thrown out by your correspondent "Con," in regard to the collection of the Tobacco Duty, should obtain the consideration of the Town Council and Corporation. When the collection of 6 lakhs costs the Municipality 3 per cent., it is clearly a glaring waste of money to pay for the collection of the paltry amount of Rs. 1½ lakhs 9½ per cent., which in the interest of the taxpayers should, under no circumstances, be permitted. It is to be hoped, therefore, now the subject has cropped up, the Municipal Commissioner (who, by the way, deserves the thanks of the public for the line of economy he pursues) will take the question up, and see what economic charge can be made. Perhaps the Commissioner will try the Port Trust, whose public spirit will doubtless prompt them to help the Municipality by undertaking the collection at 3 per cent. I believe the question of the transfer to the Port Trust was raised some years ago, but how or why it fell through I don't know. It might now be revived, and I commend it to the Commissioner. The Port Trustees have a collecting staff at all the Port Trust Bunders and Town Dues stations, which can well and with greater vigilance look after the interests of the Tobacco Department than is now done by the wretchedly paid staff of sepoys who are placed at most of the stations in sole charge, notably Sion, Worlee, Darawee, Jackaria, and Essa Fudias bunders—places which are presumably, from their isolated position, the very centre of smuggling.

Oct. 19. ECONOMY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Con," though correct in putting down the cost of collecting the Tobacco Duty by the Customs Department for the Municipality at Rs. 13,836-2-10 for the year, has yet omitted to notice that the Town Council within the last few weeks have sanctioned nearly an additional Rs. 2,000 towards the cost of collecting. The future cost will be therefore Rs. 13,836-2-10 plus Rs. 2,000, or Rs. 15,836-2-10 a year, equivalent to say 10½ per cent. on the collections. If the Town Duty can be collected by the Port Trust Railway Companies for 3 per cent, it certainly is strange that the Tobacco Duty should cost 10½ per cent. to collect.

October 19th. CONJUNCTION.

SEATS FOR LADIES IN TRAM CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Amongst the many letters which appear daily in your valuable columns I have come across several, asking if it were not possible to have some place or seats reserved in the tram cars for the use of ladies, who are obliged to take this mode of conveyance in preference to those wretched buggies. I have often thought it would be quite a deed of charity on the part of the directors of the Tram Company, if they were to do that small act of kindness for their poor white sisters; surely they would not lose much, if anything, were they to reserve one seat or form in every car for ladies, as all railway companies do. It is truly disgusting, and even sickening, for any poor woman who is neatly and cleanly clad to be forced into juxtaposition to a dirty fellow, from some of the lowest class of natives, whose clothes one would hardly care to touch with a pair of tongs, and the effluvia arising from such persons and clothes is best left to the imagination. Now, Sir, I do not by any means say this with regard to all our native brethren, for the largest number of these are as clean and fresh looking in their apparel as the English. My reasons for encroaching on your valuable time and space are these, that it is not only bad enough and disgusting for any European woman to have to sit near such people, but when a lady is obliged, in getting into the car, to cross over the knees of such filthy individuals, it is simply revolting. I will now mention one instance I saw last evening as I and several friends were proceeding towards the Market in one of the cars. A delicate looking lady, with her pretty child about three or four years of age, got up into the car, in the form in front of us; the only two available seats to be had were between a Parsee, of the lower class, at one end, and a greasy-looking native of the Bhatia caste, who was fat enough to almost occupy the room of two moderate-sized men. The poor lady asked this man, in a most gentle tone, to move up into the vacant space, but not an inch would he move; one or two of us behind even soiled our fingers by pulling at his filthy garment, and asked him to let the lady have the seat by moving down, but the dirty stubborn mule kept his seat, and this poor delicate creature with her pretty child had to struggle and scramble across those monstrous knees and filthy rags the best way they could. Ugh! it makes one shudder to even think of it now. If one seat or form cannot possibly be reserved for ladies in each car, I feel quite sure, if Mr. Hill, the Superintendent of the Tram Company, "who is both a father and a husband," should read this, he would give orders to all the tram conductors, that when they see a European lady making desperate attempts to struggle across a native, while he sits like a block, without moving, the said native should be politely requested to move into the vacant space; it is only what any European gentleman would do.

Bombay, Oct. 9. MARY.

BOMBAY.

The band of H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., or Marine Battalion, will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

The storm of Saturday night.—In reporting yesterday the storm of Saturday night, we gave the reports of the rainfall at Colaba and in the Fort, and we stated that there was none at Byculla. We now learn that the information sent us from the recording station at Byculla was a mistake, and that 1 in. 18 cts. fell there on Saturday night.

The storm which broke over Bombay on Saturday evening extended to Poona, where rain fell on Saturday night and nearly all Sunday.

The Kurrachee paper says.—Mr. D. McIver, who arrived from Bombay by the last mail, will act as the British India S. N. Company's agent at Kurrachee.

Bombay Temperance League.—A public meeting in connection with this League will be held to-night at 8 o'clock at Dean Lane Hall, Fort, (back of the old Secretariat). All are invited.

The case against Captain Kennerley, of the s.s. Shadwahn, in which he was charged before a Kurrachee Magistrate with taking his ship out of Kurrachee harbour without a pilot on board, resulted in a fine of Rs. 50 being imposed.

Released from Jail.—Pestonjee Dinshaw, formerly a solicitor of the High Court at Bombay, who was sentenced by Mr. Justice Bayley in February 1873 to a term of seven years' imprisonment, has been released from jail and arrived in Bombay on Saturday last.

G. I. P. Railway Police.—C. Morarrao, jemadar of the Bombay Mounted Police, who has an excellent knowledge of English and is an efficient police officer, is to be appointed chief constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police at Boree Bunder, in the room of Mr. D. Simmons, recently resigned.

Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted during the week ending 19th inst:—Horses, 4 lame, 2 galled back, 2 emaciated, and 1 broken knees. Bullocks, 23 lame, 4 emaciated, 1 sore neck. Total of fines Rs. 141. One horse was sent to the Pinjrapole.

Proposed sale of a Public Garden.—The Tramway Company have, it is reported, just succeeded in arranging about the sale to them of a portion of the public garden opposite the Railway Terminus Hotel in Hornby Row for the purposes of their line, and are awaiting the sanction of Government to make a clean haul of the garden, at least a portion of it. A public boon, it would seem, is being thus privately bartered away to the convenience of a foreign joint-stock company.

Locusts.—Major W. F. F. Waller, V. C., Acting Joint Administrator of Sangli, officially reports that "locusts have made their appearance in the northern portion of the Miraj Prant Taluka of the Sangli State. A flight estimated at about five or six miles in length, and which occupied three hours in passing, flew over Bainbawda, 18 miles to the north of Sangli, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, taking a south-westerly direction. The villagers declare that the locusts made a clean sweep of every green thing in the spots where they alighted."

The Barbers of Bombay and the Licence Tax.—There are three or four different sects of barbers plying their trade in Bombay. There are Gujeratee barbers, Kutchee barbers, Mussulman and Memon barbers, as well as Mahrattee barbers. The last-named sect, the business of the better class of whom is mostly carried on among Europeans, sent some of its representatives on Saturday last to the Hon'ble Dossabhoy Framjee, the Special Officer for the Licence Tax, to complain of their being taxed two rupees each; which amount, they alleged, was disproportionate to their income. They were told that barbers generally earned Rs. 100 a year, and that there was no reason why they should not contribute, in their humble way, to the resources of the State which protected them. Instances of individual hardship would, they were told, be enquired into; but it was useless to clamour for a total exemption of the class from payment of the tax. The appellants did not seem to be satisfied with the explanations. They expressed an intention of meeting on the Esplanade and giving free rein to their tongues—as it is the instinct of barbers in all ages and countries to do. But the matter is not likely to go beyond the talking stage.

Found.—A purse containing Rs. 350 in currency notes was found lying on the Falkland Road on Sunday evening last by a sweeper. Both the purse and its contents are in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Mazagon, awaiting identification.

Fatal fall.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last on view of the body of a Mahomedan girl aged five years, who had fallen down a flight of stairs and died from the injuries she sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Disorderly behaviour.—Yesterday, two Hindoos, named Girdaree Hadita and Permanund Narayen, were fined by Mr. W. Webb Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 respectively, on being adjudged guilty of disorderly behaviour in a theatre at the Falkland Road on the previous night.

Assault.—A Mahomedan, named Sulliman Fakeera, was yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. W. Webb of committing an assault on a woman. He being of reputedly bad character was sentenced to four months' hard labour, and further to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 200 for a period of six months to keep the peace after the term of his imprisonment has expired.

Buried alive.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Waree Bunder, on view of the body of a labourer, aged about 50 years. It appears that deceased was digging clay out of the side of an embankment, 16 feet high, on Sunday morning last, and while so engaged a portion of the embankment gave way, burying him underneath. It was some time before the accident was discovered, and when the man was taken out, life was extinct. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A European Constable at Kurrachee sentenced to imprisonment.—John Palmer was charged before Major A. T. Spens, by J. Kilpatrick, farrier, with house trespass on his premises. The accused, who is a European constable, was seen stealthily entering the house of the complainant by a back door at about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, by the ghorawalla, who roused and informed his master at once. Palmer was found in one of the inner rooms in which the children slept, standing with his back to the wall. He was without his shoes, and could give no satisfactory account of his presence. The accused pleaded guilty, but stated that he was under the influence of drink at the time. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

The Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th October 1878 was 1,478 maunds, and in money Rs. 6,755. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 12th Oct. 1878.	Week ending 13th Oct. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,018	Mds 2,297	...	Mds 1,279
Amount	Rs. 684	Rs. 1,441	...	Rs. 757
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 45,151	Mds 70,524	...	Mds 25,373
Amount	Rs. 10,856	Rs. 20,664	...	Rs. 9,808
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds. 1,563	Mds 2,356	...	Mds. 793
Amount	Rs. 898	Rs. 646	Rs. 252	..
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds. 1,824	Mds 73	Mds. 1,751	...
Amount	Rs. 4,619	Rs. 185	Rs. 4,434	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 6,840	Mds 3,534	Mds. 3,306	...
Amount	Rs. 6,632	Rs. 3,078	Rs. 3,554	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 23,333	Mds 12,086	Mds. 11,247	..
Amount	Rs. 5,084	Rs. 3,700	Rs 1,384	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 3,167	Mds 1,453	Mds 1,714	..
Amount	Rs. 927	Rs. 343	Rs. 584	...
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 6,246	Mds 3,994	Mds. 2,252	...
Amount	Rs. 3,473	Rs. 2,203	Rs. 1,270	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 62,330	Mds 53,677	Mds. 8,653	...
Amount	Rs. 19,006	Rs. 13,164	Rs. 5,842	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 1,51,472	Mds 1,49,994	Mds. 1,478	...
Amount	Rs. 52,179	Rs. 45,424	Rs. 6,755	...

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan, Captain W. B. Andrews, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr and Mrs Hall and 2 children.

For Brindisi—Mr Sharp, Rev Mr Drake.

For Venice—Mr J Knowles.

For Aden—Allibhai Ismail and wife, Mahomed Ali, son, and friend.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates, 4,173 tons, Captain C. J. Brown, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 17th September, Queenstown the 22nd, Malta 6th October, and Suez the 8th.

During the voyage she experienced fine weather. About 40 miles from Suez the steamer Duke of Lancaster was at anchor in want of coals which were supplied to the extent of eight tons by the Euphrates.

The Euphrates brought 55 officers, 11 ladies, and 14 children; and also 996 men 19 women, and 24 children.

The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Lieut Col and Mrs G F Walker, 1-12th Foot.	Lieut H R Saunders, 33rd Foot.
Surg Major and Mrs H Knaggs, A M D.	Sub-Lieut J B N Hayward, 6th D Guards.
Major C J Roberts, 2-9th Foot.	2nd Lieut W E Bunbury, 2-2nd Foot.
Major and Mrs E C W Raysford, R H A.	2nd Lieut J L Govan, 2-9th Foot.
Major and Mrs E Feneran, 48th Foot.	2nd Lieut Des Voeux, 6th D Guards.
Major H C Magenis, R A.	2nd Lieut F T Pink, 2-2nd Foot.
Major and Mrs J W Green, 2-11th Foot.	2nd Lieut W P Ricards, 9th Lancers.
Major and Mrs H Shaw, 1-18th Foot.	2nd Lieut J Hunter, 9th Lancers.
Major J L Kelly, 62nd Foot.	2nd Lieut J E Jacob, 40th Foot.
Major F W Parry, 2-22nd Foot.	2nd Lieut A S Parkinson, 73rd Foot.
Major and Mrs J W Stevenson, 1-21st Foot.	2nd Lieut F Gavin, 1-18th Foot.
Captain and Mrs A Lewis, 2-8th Foot.	2nd Lieut W S Watson, 44th Foot.
Captain P F Blackwood, R H A.	2nd Lieut J G Hunter, 70th Foot.
Captain and Mrs A J Jackson, 1-18th Foot.	2nd Lieut J Shaw, 73rd Foot.
Captain T Walker, R A.	2nd Lieut G S Ommaney, 2-9th Foot.
Captain C M Newington, 2-22nd Foot.	2nd Lieut W H Allen, 2-22nd Foot.
Captain and Mrs J W Cotton, 2-9th Foot.	2nd Lieut G J Bond, 2-22nd Foot.
Captain A R Davies, 2-22nd Foot.	2nd Lieut G B Hodgson, 2-22nd Foot.
Captain R B Manning, 2-7th Foot.	2nd Lieut A Boisrogon, 1-18th Foot.
Captain F H Maturine, 70th Foot.	2nd Lieut E D O'Brien, 40th Foot.
Captain J A F Nutt, R A.	2nd Lieut F J Lugard, 2-9th Foot.
Lieut A Mckinstry, 2-17th Foot.	Vet Surg and Mrs F C Boulter, R A.
Lieut H S Hudson, R A.	Surg J E V Foss, A M D.
Lieut R C Toogood, 1-21st Foot.	Surg F De Caux, A M D.
Lieut C C Townsend, R A.	Surg W W Kenny, A M D.
Lieut W C Daman, 2-22nd Foot.	Surg Mulreman, A M D.
Lieut H Maclonne, R H A.	Surg J Anderson, A M D.
Lieut and Mrs J D Kirwan, R H A.	Surg P J Damania, A M D.

THE PANIC IN BOMBAY.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* says:—It is many days since the public heard of the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank and of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. in Bombay, but the panic created in consequence thereof has not yet subsided. Confidence has not been restored among merchants, and people have become unreasonably distrustful. Business has been stopped; while the ferment on the Frontier has made things worse. The prices of Government paper and joint stock companies' shares have gone down; and much confusion is caused in consequence of suspicions, there being all sellers and no buyers. We have remarked on previous occasions and do so once more, that for some time past there has been a keen competition among merchants here; and with the facilities that are afforded for obtaining money on credit they have plunged recklessly into business. In their efforts to retrieve losses they have sunk deeper at each fresh plunge. The result has been what we see before us—profits have disappeared, confidence and trust in each other have left us, leaving useless repining in their wake. This result, although in one sense it is to be lamented, is gratifying in another sense, for the reason that the commercial atmosphere will be cleared of certain baneful influences; mercantile men will be more careful in future, and will rely upon safe calculations instead of foolhardy ventures, and will desist from speculation in proportion to the difficulty of obtaining loans. We sincerely wish that the rumours now current may prove unfounded, and that with the new Hindoo year mercantile business may once more flourish.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH

For the week ending 16th October.

Benares, 15th October.—No change.

Allahabad, 15th—Locusts did some damage; otherwise as before.

Jhansi, 16th—Rain much wanted. Unusual heat and West winds have done considerable damage to crops in light soils; to-day the wind is from the East.

Agra, 15th—Bajra harvest almost over; fair outturn. Juar and masina have suffered from hot winds, but give promise of average crop.

Meerut, 16th—Prospects continue good.

Bareilly, 16th—Prospects good.

Kumaun, 12th—The harvest is being rapidly got in.

Lucknow, 16th—Prospects continue favourable.

Sitapur, 16th—Prospects good.

Fyzabad, 16th—Grain and peas being sown. A shower would be of benefit for the wheat sowings.

Partabgarh, 14th—Prospects continue good.

Summary.—Harvest being got in; outturn expected generally to be good. In some places locusts and hot winds have done harm.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

INDIA AND THE LONDON PRESS.

Is it not enough to make one despair of the future of British India when such a paper as the *Times* can advocate, by way of a novel experiment, a virtual return to the old system of Contingents? We cannot believe that the "ordinary English mind," crass though it be, can regard Scindiah, Holkar, the Gaekwar, and the Nizam as belonging to the same class as that princely Zemindar, the Maharaja of Burdwan. Neither do we imagine that these potentates are induced to maintain large armies on foot, to meet the troubled state of things that may arise when the British troops are withdrawn. Their preparations, we are assured, are directed not so much against the Government as against fellow feudatories. "It is believed"—by whom, it is not stated—"that they are in fact looking forward to a possible occasion when British protection may be no longer available, and when the present feudatory States may be left directly confronting one another." We are glad to learn that "to Englishmen the prospect must appear visionary" and that no symptoms are visible of the administration of India "dropping from the grasp of England." Were India to be wrested by superior force from her possession, England we are told, would survive the loss as she survived the secession of her North American Colonies. The parallel is not very clear to Anglo-Indian eyes, but we stand upon firmer ground when we arrive at the conclusion that England "would not survive the listless abdication of such a splendid trust as that of Indian Empire." Without pausing to analyse the meaning of the word "trust," which we take to be a synonym for "mission" when applied to India, we may venture to say that the decadence of Great Britain must be very far advanced before any idea of a "listless abdication" would get beyond the narrow circle of dyspeptic doctrinaires. It is, however, a mere playing with phrases and on a par with the legerdemain of a juggler who throws up and catches a shower of coloured balls or blunt knives, to assume that the astute minister of native States must be aware that there is nothing to be gained by the substitution of a foreign sceptre for that of Great Britain. On the contrary, there is not a prince or minister in the land who does not believe that he, personally and individually, would benefit by a change. Quite possibly, there might be less fuss made about developing the resources of the country, education might languish, the fountain of justice might be polluted, "sweetness and light" might fade away—but there would be a fine time, however brief, for the possessors of power and influence, whose support would be purchased by the new-comers at the cost of magnificent promises. Neither is it so improbable as the *Times* seems to think that such men as Sir Dinkur Rao and Sir Salar Jung may fancy that "India is growing ripe for being left to itself"—that is, for falling into their hands. There is no occasion, indeed, to look far for the reasons that actuate Indian princes or their ministers in keeping up larger armies than are at all necessary for themselves, or expedient for their subjects, or agreeable to the Paramount Power. If it be true that they are desirous to encourage or create a sense of nationality, there is no time to be lost in suppressing a manœuvre inimical to British ascendency. The *Times* is of opinion that such a sentiment is to be respected—and as an abstract proposition it may be so—while "attempts to cultivate an instinct of political unity in the native States ought not to be frowned down." At the same time native princes should be invited to incorporate their forces with the troops in the pay of the Indian Government, to serve as "a wing"—which we presume to be a modern euphemism for "auxiliaries." It is suggested that these "wings" should be partly officered by Englishmen, and "made a new source of internal strength to India," just as though there had never been a mutiny of the Kotah, Gwalior, and Indore Contingents, or as if disaffected princes would never think of seizing upon their British officers and confining them as hostages. It is really fortunate that the influence of the *Times* is waning, for such utterances some years ago would have been fraught with serious mischief. Now-a-days, they are comparatively harmless.

A question to be asked: Is the Nizam a pensioner of the Court of Teheran? Is the Nizam's Minister, the famous Sir Salar Jung, in the pay of the Shah of Persia? For our own part we do not for a moment imagine that affirmative answers will be given, and we merely propose the interrogation because an arrangement of this sort is openly suggested, or rather affirmed, by the London *Spectator*. "The relations between Charles II. and Versailles," so runs the sentence, "were not closer than the relations between the Court of Hyderabad and Teheran." There can be no doubt that Charles II. was a pensioner of Louis Quartorze—are the relations between the Nizam's minister and Persia, which is by implication Russia, as close as that, or of a similar nature? There is, no doubt, more truth in the remark that Russian intrigues can go on without Russian soldier or envoy being received at Cabul, and this is an additional reason for putting down the armies of feudatory States, but these intrigues would be far more likely to succeed were Russian influence dominant in Afghanistan. And what are we to think of the statement that the Suleiman range is a "boundary as defensible as that of the Balkans," which the Russians crossed wherever they pleased. Possibly, were the Suleiman mountains in our possession and inhabited by loyal and trustworthy subjects no better frontier could be desired. Unfortunately, it is very much the reverse. The Suleimans might be held against any force we could send against them, but in the present state of affairs we should have our work cut out for us were we to await in the plains for the descent of a Russo-Afghan army, pouring down through half a dozen different passes at the same time. Afghanistan is a Redan of British India, and must be held in force alike against false friend and open foe.

Perhaps the most striking proof of the interest in our Indian Frontier policy that is being awakened in England, is the eagerness already displayed by the Radical press to discountenance a course of vigorous action. Sir John Lawrence, of course, is trotted out on all occasions as an infallible authority, and the utmost capital is made of the disasters that signalised our former occupation of Afghanistan. The *Daily News* of the 20th September, gives an admirable sketch map of the territories intervening between the Russian and Anglo-Indian boundaries, but sadly impairs the value of this information by insisting upon the altitude of the mountain barrier, which it estimates at from 12,000 to 20,000 feet, and quotes Dr. Bellew's narrative to point out the terrible sufferings endured even by ordinary travellers, as though it were by that route the Russians would descend into India. It also remarks that, if the Russians wished to seize upon Cabul they would simply cross the Bamian Pass, and would not need to enter Afghanistan by Herat, conveniently forgetting that two routes are better than one, and that Herat is the first stage to Khandahar, Quettah, and the Bolan Pass. The *Daily News*, however, regards Herat as on the direct line to the Khyber Pass, in which terrible defile, it seems, we lost 4,500 soldiers and 20,000 camp followers—only one individual escaping to carry the news to Peshawur. This is the sort of perverse nonsense which is being poured, like a fatal opiate, into the ears of the ignorant British public by the organs of the advanced Liberal party. Happily their circulation is small as compared with that of the *Standard* and *Daily Telegraph*, who take sound views of this latest act of aggression on the part of Russia, and have the courage to express their opinions in no uncertain manner.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ABSURD CHARGE AGAINST THE MANAGER OF THE AGRA BANK.

The following information was laid before the Town Inspector of Police by Mr. James Grant, Agent of the Bank of Bombay, on the 7th October:—

"On Saturday last the Bank of Bombay received a quantity of wool from one Ootoomull, of Kurrachee, as per document executed by him on that day, and of which the enclosed is a copy, the original having been shown to you already.

Out of the number of bales mentioned in the said document, about 34 bales belonging to the said Ootoomull were at the time lying at the wool washing place at Lyaree, where I proceeded with the said Ootoomull and others in the morning, and took charge of the same, directing my men to put the wool on carts and to take it to my godown where the rest of the wool received from the said Ootoomul had already been stored, and the said Ootoomull then in my presence directed his servants to gather the wool and assist my men in having it removed.

That my men accordingly put a portion of the said wool on carts and took the same to my godown.

That they again returned to the said wool-washing place to remove the remainder of the wool, and, having loaded the carts, were proceeding to my godown, and whilst on their way they were met by Messrs. Chetham of the Agra Bank, and Ardasur Gustajee of Fleming & Co., who, assisted by others, seized hold of the said carts laden with wool, and forceably took them away in spite of the protests of the men in charge. I therefore charge the said Messrs. Chetham and Ardasur Gustajee with such offences as may be made out against them according to the evidence, and pray that the wool so unlawfully taken out of the Bank's possession be at once secured by the police."

The Inspector of Police, after taking the evidence adduced on behalf of the complainant, found that there was really not the shadow of a ground for a criminal charge being preferred against the Manager of the Agra Bank, or Messrs. Fleming & Co.'s Assistant, and made a report to that effect to the City Magistrate. Yesterday, Mr. Hussan Ally appeared before Mr. Gibbons, and applied for time to address the Court on the Police Report. As he had had already abundance of time to study the case, the Court very properly refused to comply with his request, adding that it was prepared to listen to whatever he had to say. Thereupon the "learned counsel" endeavoured in a rambling way to impress upon His Worship that the Inspector had not thoroughly gone into the case, and that the charge against the accused was a serious one—in fact, one of theft. The Magistrate then read the report of the police, and dismissed the charge, and directed the bales of wool which had been seized by the police to be restored to the party or parties from whom they had been taken.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

INDIAN CARPETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

Sir,—In the *Times* of the 14th September appears a review of Dr. Birdwood's handbook to the Indian section of the Paris Exhibition. Dr. Birdwood has a great deal to say in praise of Indian art work, and even of some Indian carpets, for instance of the Malabar carpets, but the very strong opinion expressed against many of the jail-made carpets, being given so wide a publicity in the *Times*, is likely to damage the sale of the Indian carpets generally, and to do a very great injury to a rising industry. I think, therefore, that the Indian authorities should have the faults found with their carpets at the Paris Exhibition prominently brought to their notice, with a view to reform in the manufacture of jail carpets. It appears to me that nothing would so well bring this matter home as reference being made to it in the *Pioneer*. The *Times*, quoting Dr. Birdwood, says:—

"The Indian court contains specimens of the Lahore jail carpet-making. This is the result. The wool of which they are made is good. The dyes with which they are coloured are hideous, and the arrangement of the colours harsh and inharmonious. The patterns have no local character, being crude transcripts from Persian copies though not copied in Persian dyes but in local ones; composed, I could believe, out of the jail medical stores. The jails of Benares, Mirzapore, Hyderabad, Mysore and Bangalore have been equally pernicious with Lahore to art in carpets, but Lahore has the additional sin that its jail goods are durable, which the others are not. At Jubbulpore a School of Industry has been equally effective with jails in annihilating the excellence of the once famous Jubbulpore carpets. Jubbulpore carpets often reach this country which will not bear sweeping or even un-packing. I have known two which were shaken to pieces in the attempt to shake the dust out of them when first unpacked."

Dr. Birdwood then goes on to complain of the improvement, or rather intended improvement, of Indian pottery, but I will not enter on this subject, as pottery is never likely to be an object of export from India to England, but carpets were really becoming articles of export of some importance, and good Indian carpets are so much appreciated in England that there was every probability of the export of carpets from India increasing very much, if the high quality at first supplied, both as regards texture and pattern, had been kept up.

At a time when the exchange is so bad as it is at present, it seems a very great pity that a branch of commerce which promised to spread and become a really important one should be stifled in its youth by the inferior quality of the articles now supplied. The matter of jail carpets is entirely in the hands of the Government of India, as they can easily bring pressure to bear upon the jail authorities to insure at least the quality of the carpets made being good. Of course taste could not be furnished by a government order; but still high class patterns of Persian and Indian carpets could be provided, which would go far to prevent very bad forms being supplied. Indian dyes were celebrated, and a stringent order should be issue against the use of European or any inferior dyes. For though European dyes may be cheaper than the old Indian dyes, they have not the same beautiful effect, or the same soft lustre.

I myself have noticed the depreciation in the quality of carpets made in Indian jails, during the last 10 or 12 years. I use the word carpet here in its widest sense, to mean not only the Persian woollen rugs, but also the durries made of cotton, for which many jails were formerly famous. I have had durries of the softest colours and neat patterns which stood years of wear and tear and washing, and would hardly wear out; but in the last few years I have had durries made in jails which, after a very few months, lost their colour and became quite shabby. It seems to me that the dyeing is especially bad in the jail carpets and durries of the present day. Of course the price of rugs and durries has increased very much; that was to be expected, but it seems a very great pity that the quality should fall in inverse proportion to the rise in price. I have seen durries used in England as window curtains, and very effective window curtains they make, when properly arranged for the purpose. There are so many Indian things which are beautiful and pleasing to the English eye, but alas, no sooner does a large demand for them arise, than spurious imitations of them are made, and the demand soon ceases. Even in Persia the artistic taste in carpets is apt to be lowered by contact with the English market, and copies of the worst English models are sometimes made. When I was at Teheran a friend of mine informed me that he had been offered a Persian carpet, beautiful as far as regards material and dyes, but utterly spoilt by the pattern or subject represented on it, viz., an Englishman smoking a cigar. It has been said that a Turkey carpet only lasted a life time, while a Persian carpet lasted for ever, but Dr. Birdwood's description of a Jubbulpore carpet shows its life to be of the briefest. If Dr. Birdwood is obliged to find fault with the jail-made carpets, he, on the other hand, has high praise for the Malabar carpets which, he says, are, for the simplicity and felicity shown in putting the right amount of colour and exact force of pattern suited to them, wonderful, and quite unproachable in any European designs of any time or country.

TUDOR.

COOK AND STANLEY AT BANGALORE.

(*Correspondent of Madras Mail.*)

Cook and Stanley played their first game in Bangalore on the night of Wednesday last. The lovers of billiards had been looking forward to their arrival with considerable interest, and a good number collected on the evening in question. Up to the time the game began neither of the competitors had tried the table, and they had hardly recovered from their long and tedious journey. These two circumstances must be taken into consideration before an account is given of the game. Stanley did not appear to be quite in form, and this is not much to be wondered at. There was another thing that rather troubled the players at first. The lights were not what they ought to have been, and during the interval they had to be taken down, and put to rights. From these causes the breaks at first were small, the first made by Cook being only three. I ought to mention, at starting, that the Champion gave his rival, two hundred and fifty points. For a little time the two kept together with short breaks, and then Cook struck out with one of fifty. His next was a capital break of seventy, his next of forty-eight, which included thirteen spots. After that he had one for fifty-seven, another for sixty-seven, and after this one for seventy-five, and a capital one for eighty-five. The principal breaks at the close were forty-two, fifty, fifty-seven, and the game was concluded with one unfinished break of ninety-one. Stanley's best scores were forty-one, sixty, seventy-five, in which there were twenty spots and sixty-six. The game was concluded in favour of Cook by two hundred and eighteen points, or in reality, four hundred and sixty-eight, for the two hundred and fifty that were given at the beginning must be taken into consideration. Cook's last break was gone through splendidly, and he looked as if he could have kept it up for any length of time. The champion's play is simply splendid, and it is a treat to behold. It is not only that he makes a good stroke now and then, or that he is famous for any particular stroke, but that he is good at everything. One great advantage that he possesses is that he is so perfectly calm; nothing could move him while he is playing. It is this quality, combined with his great skill, that gives him such a tremendous advantage over an opponent, who has not the same control over himself. Stanley is a much younger man than his opponent, and by the time he attains his age his play may be as good. He made some capital strokes last night; but it is the inequality of his playing that tells against him when contending with a man like Cook. Besides, evidently, he does not possess that cool temperament that the elder player does. To-night the two play a game of seven hundred and fifty up, and the best of seven games of pyramid.

THE COUP D'ETAT AT MANDALAY.

(*Rangoon Gazette*, 8th October.)

The King of Burma's illness and demise have enabled his ministers to accomplish a *coup d'etat* which is both bold and clever in its conception. It is nothing more or less than to establish a constitutional monarchy, or something approaching it, in a country which certainly has had long and unfavourable experience of despotism as a form of Government; and if any people have reason to be thankful for a chance which promises them an alleviation of the miseries and the tyrannies with which they have been so sorely afflicted within the past five or six years, it is certainly the inhabitants of Upper Burma. The people were the slaves of one man; they were allowed to dig and delve only for him; their trades and professions were interfered with, and the fruits of their labour they had to hide lest the king or his ministers should cast envious eyes on and appropriate them under some unjust pretext or another. No one dare kill cattle in order that he may satisfy man's natural craving for flesh food; and if perchance, driven to extremities by misery and hunger, he should steal a little food or what would procure food, crucifixion, decapitation or torture awaited him.

But in considering the change of regime, which we are told on good authority is contemplated by the ministers now in power, we have to consider whether the conditions are favourable. The road to a certain unpleasant place is, we are told, paved with good intentions, and it remains to be seen whether the ministers and the new king, who, while they are in jeopardy of their lives from any sudden uprising, and whose proceedings are narrowly watched by the British Government, are full of good intentions, will fulfil the liberal promises of reforms now made. The first question we have to ask is, is it likely that the young king, brought up as he has been, will accept the position of a puppet sovereign, to have no voice in the Government but merely to sanction whatever the ministers recommend, and to draw his 4 lakhs? If he were a monogamist we could perhaps believe in the possibility of such sudden transitions from old to new ideas and habits, for his civil list might suffice to keep up the dignities of the regal state where he himself and one or even two queens were concerned; but so long as a man is allowed to have a seraglio with an unlimited number of wives and children, so long will his wants also be unlimited. He will, we suppose, like his predecessors, have his four or five queens, known as the Queens of the North, South, East and West, besides another, if we mistake not, known as the Middle Queen. In addition to the this there are innumerable other wives or concubines, each of whom must have suitable quarters and incomes. Is it likely that Rs. 33,000 per mensem will maintain so many establishments? We do not know, nor for that matter do we think anybody else does, the real revenue of Upper Burma; but it strikes us very forcibly that, unless the king can be restricted in his matrimonial speculations or the civil list supplemented on every occasion that he forms a new matrimonial alliance, there is a likelihood of constitutional monarchy in Upper Burma coming to an abrupt end by the king cutting off the heads of his ministers some fine day.

THE NATIVE RISING IN NEW CALEDONIA.

According to further and the latest accounts from New Caledonia, which we append, the danger is by no means over, and if the friendly natives go over to the rebels, as it seems to be feared, the small band of French troops will have enough to do to hold their own. The following are the latest details published in the *Sydney Mail*.

With reference to the native war in New Caledonia we give the following extract from a private letter received from our special Commissioner, who has been three weeks at the front. At present he declines to express any decided opinion on the many varied and presumed causes of the revolt, and the action taken in suppressing the same; but the following facts speak for themselves.

Noumea, August 1.—The movements in connection with the revolt have little of special interest. Slowly but surely the insurgents are being captured and executed. The Paita chiefs Eugene and Jack have left their villages and are with their followers in pursuit of the band of murderers. These chiefs and their men are now so compromised by the number of the enemy whom they have delivered up to the authorities, that they dare not but continue faithful had they the desire to join the others. Their only sure protection, being a weak tribe, is to be found amongst the whites. Lieutenant-Colonel Wendling was, during an expedition he headed immediately after his arrival against the insurgents, fired upon from a distance of 400 or 500 yards, the ball well directed, but too high; evidently picked out by the foe in consequence of his stripes indicating that he was the chief of the soldiers. Uniform and stripes are in their place in civilised warfare, but, in such bush fighting against a too often invisible foe, to persist in wearing these indications of superior authority is certainly playing a trump-card into the adversary's hand, whose game is to pick off the officers, as has been so cruelly demonstrated by the fate of poor Colonel Gally Passebosc.

8th.—By a telegram received from the seat of operations against the natives I have ascertained that M. de Greslan and *eclaireurs*—volunteers—managed to delude sixteen of the natives to come into the camp and allow themselves to be taken. Placed in a small hut, and guarded by a sentinel, they were kept by the officer in command—why is not known—until at a given signal amongst them they simultaneously broke out of the hut and tried to escape. Nine were shot dead on the spot, two wounded, and five escaped. Their defiant attitude is being lowered, and they are now counting the cost of their fiendish outburst.

11th.—News has arrived of the execution at Paita of six of the revolted natives captured and delivered to the authorities by Jack, and Eugene. Amongst them was the scoundrel Charlie, of whose atrocious deeds I wrote in my last communication. Movements continue against the natives in the vicinity of Boularpari. They are reported to have retired upon almost inaccessible heights, and to begin to feel themselves very badly situated. According to the testimony of one of the women captured, tried, condemned, and shot, the blacks begin to run short of provisions. This was foreseen from the beginning, as indicated in my first communication. Starvation has been looked to as one of the most powerful allies for the punishment of the natives. The inaccessible nature of the country, rugged mountains and ravines, impenetrable forests full of tropical undergrowth, the utter absence of roads render operations against the insurgents slow and tedious. Many fears are expressed of the effect which the slow punishment of these few hundred natives may have upon other disaffected tribes.

15th.—The *Nouvelle Caledonie* of yesterday states that the three small tribes of Moindon (Baptiste chief), Momea, and Sanque have openly passed over to the insurgents. After killing a libere named Briere at Moindon they mutilated his corpse and took away the legs and an arm.

20th.—The state of affairs to the north of Bourail, where Monsieur Houdaille continues in a state of siege, is very unsatisfactory, and grave apprehensions are entertained by many people as to the result of his being left so long without aid, waging deadly fight with the natives. Last week three of his men were out well armed cutting timber. A number of natives—about thirty—under the lead of a white man, were sent out to see that they were safe. They came across 200 hostile natives, who were sneaking upon them, intent upon securing their guns. A conflict resulted in beating off the enemy; they leave four dead upon the field. This gentleman has to maintain and feed an armed force of eighteen or twenty men, exclusive of natives, to protect his life, and property, or abandon the latter, which movement there is little doubt would be the signal for a general revolt among the disaffected tribes in the North. Many friendly natives who were there to help him against the aggressors, retired to their villages when the Government vessel sent to inquire into the state of affairs, left. Many of this gentleman's friends are in great anxiety for his personal safety, and general fears are entertained of the revolt being taken up by the surrounding tribes. An eye-witness has related to me that there was an assemblage at the "Pilon Pilon," at Nera, already referred to of from 1,500 or 2,000 blacks—of whom from 500 to 600 fighting men could be reckoned. At a "talking match," attended by the Commandant of Bourail—the military headquarters, five or six miles distant—while one of the native orators was holding forth with a very torrent of eloquence—every eye for some seconds turned and rested upon the Commandant, whose feelings were not perhaps of the most tranquil kind for a time, he having but one other white man with him. How little might have turned the excited savages upon him and his companion. During the week a most narrow escape was experienced by the brave Servan, Commandant of Canala, of whom I wrote fully in my last communication. Whilst riding alone to see a friendly (or pretended so) chief, a few miles to the north of Canala, and when within two miles of the chief's hut, a shot was fired at him. He continued his course at a gallop, and on arriving showed the bullet hole through his coat to the chief, who expressed the greatest indignation, and offered to return with him to Canala. A search was ordered by him for the offender, who, however, was not found. Rather strange, where every black knows the movements of those around him. It is even said that they are well acquainted with all that is being prepared against them by the whites. One thing is very sure, viz, their bravery and almost contempt for death. They will come naked, and armed only with their wooden weapons, to within 60 or 80 yards of the armed whites, who shoot them down sometimes at 50 yards. Such a foe will prove difficult to conquer if they increase to a considerable number. In such a case a long and weary guerilla war is in store for the French.

21st.—More sad news! Four colonists killed and one wounded by the newly revolted tribes of Moindon, spoken of on the 15th. The blacks also possessed themselves of the guns of their victims. This occurring within five miles of the strongly fortified post of Uarai, shows a spirit of great defiance, and excites renewed fears for the spread of the disaffection.

26th.—News has arrived that Commandant Servan is vigorously pushing forward operations against the insurgents, and killed nine of them in an encounter last week. Much dissatisfaction is expressed against the conduct of the friendly natives when on the march against those in revolt. They are accused of seeking more after the spoils of war and enriching themselves, without much care at whose expense, rather than killing the enemy. It would be absurd to credit all the stories which are afloat, but there is no questioning the fact that this revolt has now lasted over two months, kept up by a small number of naked savages, a few armed with the guns secured from their victims. These few savages though opposed by an equal number of better armed natives, strengthened by the support, moral and physical, of the Government, and by from 500 to 600 well armed soldiers and sailors are still defiant and unconquered. About 150 of them are known to have been killed. Upon the side of the whites there has been one death, that of poor Colonel Gally Passebose, surprised by an ambush, and two men wounded in each case their comrade's guns, one horse killed in like manner. Thus stands the list of killed and wounded two months after the commencement of hostilities—of course exclusive of the victims which fell to the natives' treacherous axes and clubs, in number about 150. 200 soldiers have been added to the forces in the country, an equal number may arrive in a week or two. Two or three small tribes have joined the insurgents; the attitude of the others is far from a submissive one: even the friendly natives' proceedings are much complained of; the telegraph lines have been repeatedly broken in the far North, and a French commandant fired upon in the midst of a supposed friendly tribe, narrowly escaping the fate of poor Colonel Gally Passebose. These facts denote a state in the country districts full of cause for grave apprehension, that the natives, seeing punishment so tardy in overtaking those guilty of one of the most horrible massacres, if not most horrible, known in the South Sea Islands, may be emboldened to make general cause, and give the Government work for perhaps years to come.

28th.—The *Nouvelle Caledonie* of yesterday contains several paragraphs which indicate the unquiet state of the tribes. It states that the number of hostile natives killed by Monsieur Houdaille's party amounts to twenty-six, including one chief; also, that the insurgents on one or two occasions have openly attacked the posts of soldiers, in each case being beaten off with no loss or wounded on our side, and a few deaths on theirs. Fears are entertained for the safety of the friendly chief Eugene, who has rendered such good service. He has disappeared for some days, and nothing is known of his whereabouts. By a letter just received from a French gentleman who is a station holder on the north-east coast, I am informed that there seems little danger in his vicinity.

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM LINWOOD.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

Let foreigners, or graduates trained in the "modern classes" of our schools and Universities, say what they will, the time has not yet come when the classics can be otherwise regarded than as an indispensable complement to the education of an English gentleman. "An intimate acquaintance with Greek and Latin," said the Marquis Wellesley, "is to a man of refinement what beauty is to a woman, and lends a grace and finish to his words and writings which nothing else can supply." The Parliamentary speeches of Pitt, Fox, Peel and Canning would lose half their charm if bereft of that "classical quotation" which, according to Dr. Johnson, "is the parole of literary men all over the world." Even within our own time, intolerant as it is of the long citations from Virgil, Horace and Lucretius formerly in vogue, not a few of our greatest orators have again and again delighted appreciative hearers by their deft and apposite employment of lines and passages culled from the famous Latin poets of antiquity. Those who thus esteem the study and use of classical literature will bear with regret that death has just removed from among them one of the most illustrious Latin scholars that our great universities have ever produced. A fortnight ago, the Reverend William Linwood, formerly student of Christ Church, Oxford, who has passed away in his sixty second year, was the only living member of that distinguished sanctuary of learning to whom it had been given in one year to carry away the Ireland, Hereford and Craven Scholarships. His splendid success won for him a studentship in the famous college to which he belonged, and in the Easter Term of 1839 he put the coping-stone to his previous achievements by obtaining first class honours in the classical schools. For many subsequent years he was one of the most successful and eminent private tutors in the University, and among his pupils were numbered some of the most distinguished scholars that his Alma Mater has sent forth. The name of Francia has been immortalised because he was the master of Raphael, and it might seem enough to secure the lasting fame of Mr. Linwood to recite that he was the tutor of John Conington. Gaisford, Linwood, and Conington are three among the great scholars whose names Oxford has to set forth against Bentley and Porson from the sister University, and to the end of time there will not be wanting critics to debate whether the palm of merit ought to be accorded to the "Anthologia Oxoniensis or to the "Arundines Cami." In 1841, Mr. Henry Drury published the "Arundines Cami" containing specimens of the taste and scholarship which distinguished such Cantabrigians as Richard Porson, Bishop Butler, Lord Lyttelton Francis Wrangham, Beresford Hope, Henry Arthur Hallam, Benjamin and George Kennedy, Charles and Alexander Merivale, John Donaldson, and Dr. Vaughan. It was followed in 1845 by the production at Oxford of the "Anthologia Oxoniensis" in which Mr. Linwood gives us an opportunity of seeing what could be done by a University which claims such worthy sons as the Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Grenville, Lord Selborne, John Conington, R. W. Lingen, William Linwood, Osborne Gordon, Goldwin Smith, and James Riddell. "*Et vitula tu dignus es ille*" might be appropriately said of the two rival editors, who have produced volumes which are familiar handbooks and perennial delights to every classical scholar of their time.

In announcing the death of Mr. Linwood, a contemporary adds that "he was probably the greatest Greek scholar at Oxford between the days of Porson and Gaisford and those of Professor Conington." Had he been able to read these words, Mr. Linwood would hardly have regarded them as a compliment, not so much because of their seeming inaccuracy in making it appear that Porson was an Oxonian, as because William Linwood prided himself above all things upon being a proficient in Latin rather than in Greek scholarship. In the preface to his "Anthologia Oxoniensis"—a preface by the way, the exquisite Latinity of which will bear comparison with Bentley's introduction to his edition of "Horace"—Mr. Linwood tells us that his little volume accidentally contains many more Latin than Greek compositions, but that he regards this accident with something akin to pleasure. "I often," he continues, "come across men who profess that Latin literature is valueless when compared with Greek, and who regard it as scarcely deserving of their diligence. Now nothing can be more false than this opinion which, to my thinking, savours more of a slothful mind than of a refined or polished judgment. Of a truth, it is easier to attain a certain degree of mediocrity in learning Greek than to become really skilled in Latin letters. For my own part, however, I am apprehensive lest we should be judged to have lost our hold upon the Latin without acquiring a knowledge of the Greek." Mr. Linwood is by no means alone in believing that the highest possible proficiency in Latin is infinitely harder of attainment by a modern scholar than the same degree of accomplishment in Greek. Many of the first authorities at Oxford have been heard to declare that, within their time, no one has been able to write pure, nervous, Ciceronian Latin prose except John Conington. The jingle of metre, and the exquisite neatness with which for instance, a Lyttelton, a Lingen, or a Riddell will turn "Oft in the stilly night," or "I am wearing awa', Jean," into Greek or Latin verse, resemble the marvellous spontaneity of an Italian *improvisatore*, or that "facile faculty of ready rhyme That always finds a measured word to chime," upon which Miss Susan K. Phillips, one of our most graceful modern lyrists, reasonably prides herself. But to translate a paper from Addison's "Spectator," or Lord Bacon's "Essay upon Great Place", into faultless Latin prose—faultless, that is to say, in the eye of a Bentley, a Linwood, or a Conington—is, like the power of approaching Corinth, a gift not accorded to every one. Porson, indeed, who was strangely given to paradox, used to insist—and Dr. Johnson, by the bye, partially agreed with him—that all men are born with nearly equal abilities. "Anyone," he would say, "might become quite as good a critic as I am, if he would only take the trouble to make himself so. I have made myself what I am by intense labour. Sometimes, in order to impress a thing upon my memory, I have read it a dozen times, and transcribed it six."

Now, it is often been remarked that the men who believe in the congenital equality of human intellects come invariably from the ranks of those who, as the author of "Philip van Artevelde" puts it, are "gifted with predominating powers." Drs. Johnson and Porson forgot, or were unconscious of, the marvellous memory with which nature had endowed them, and also of that remarkable quickness of apprehension which, in each case, enabled them, as Boswell's hero expresses it, "to tear out the heart of a book by merely turning over a few of its pages." Samuel Rogers tells us that Porson could repeat Smollett's "Roderick Random" from beginning to end; and Mr. Richard Heber, the collector of the celebrated private library, no inconsiderable portion of which found its way to Richmond in Virginia, and was destroyed in the tremendous conflagration which devastated that unhappy city in 1865, at the conclusion of the American Civil War, used to declare that soon after the appearance of the "Essay on Irish Bulls," the joint production of Edgeworth and his daughter; Porson, when somewhat tipsy, would recite whole pages of it *verbatim* with great delight. Mr. Linwood was not a believer in the theory that all men are born intellectually equal. Conscious of his own rare gifts and attainments, he somewhat resembled the famous Dr. Butler, Head Master of Shrewsbury, in contemptuously betraying that his sympathy with dull and unpromising pupils was scanty. Like Porson, Mr. Linwood did not care to write much, being of opinion that he could produce no original work which would command the attention of posterity. Each of these famous scholars wished to be known only by his notes, "satisfied if it shall be said that one Porson lived towards the close of the eighteenth century who did a good deal for the text of 'Euripides.'" In like manner, many generations of Oxford students must pass away before Linwood's "Lexicon to Æschylus" can be forgotten. If John Conington surpassed his master in Latin composition, it is certain that the English preface to Linwood's "Æschylean Lexicon" is far more eloquent than any passages ever contributed by Conington to the *Edinburgh Review*. Its concluding paragraph ranks with the finest specimens of oratorical English of which we are cognisant, and is a tribute worthy of his writer to that "magnificent language which must for ever form the basis of all sound and liberal education—a language which, to whatever theme or subject it be applied, whether breathing from the harp of Sappho, or pealing with the thunder of Demosthenes, stands unrivalled beneath the sun for glory and for beauty and which contains the record, not only of the most illustrious achievements which the world has ever witnessed, but of the most ennobling sentiments of which the human heart is capable, and the sublimest speculations which human reason has produced."

ART AND LUXURY.

(*The Globe.*)

In contrasting the works of the ancients with those of the moderns there is a point of difference perhaps obvious, yet certainly rarely insisted on. This has reference more to matter than to mind, and has nothing whatever to do either with faith or imagination. In the last few centuries if art has declined, science and production have wonderfully advanced. We live in a century of facilities, when everything is made simple and when the division of labour and the pursuit of knowledge combined surround the craftsman with rare advantages. And yet art has not more lamentably retrograded than the material on which it is wrought has deteriorated. This is true, absolutely and literally. Anyone who inspects the collection of early Dutch and German pictures in the old Pinacothek, or the works of Memling at Bruges, or of Van Eyck at Ghent, will be struck with the brilliancy of the colour and the preservation of the pictures. Titian used to leave his works out under sun and shower, and let the weather tone them. What artist would subject his pigments to such a test now? Many of the paintings of the Dutch masters are as durable as if they were enamels. Is this the case with our own masters? It is pitiable to think that a portrait may be as short-lived as its original, and that the owner of a picture shall see the colours gradually fade out from year to year as the cherished work hangs opposite to him on his walls. Nor is this due to special causes. It is the general complaint. Sir David Wilkie was at one time so enamoured of a peculiar illustrous brown that he sought many means to obtain it, and amongst others resorted to the use of a form of asphaltum which had the disastrous quality of drying with great difficulty and inequality, and so the pictures which belong to this period of his work are all starred and cracked. Indeed, in one case it is said the varnish actually dried and crusted over the still fluid vehicle under it, so that when the picture was hung up the brown paint flowed down in a stream to the frame. Such accidents are deplorable; but then they are experiments. Our artists have learned something, though it is at the expense of some admirable works. The deterioration to which allusion is here made springs from more general causes. There is a certain dishonesty in the use of brilliant colour when the artist knows it will not last. It is, in truth, the same kind of dishonesty as that of a tradesman who conceals inherent defects, and lets to customer buy under a false impression. Our annual exhibitions at Burlington House have something to answer for. There is a familiar phrase of the studio which expresses this vicious and ephemeral brilliancy under the term 'screaming academy pitch," and an artist who was heard to boast that his picture "would kill whatever hung near it" expressed in a happy sentence both the effect and the motive of this aim of modern painters. It is not thus the old masters laboured. In the quiet of their studio they eisurely but industriously prepared the works that time seems only to mellow and improve. They served, indeed, an apprenticeship to their work, and learned the useful lesson to grind their own colours and prepare their own canvasses. Titian used to make up his own blue, Claude served for years at the mere drudgery of mixing paints and we see the results. There hang side by side in our National Gallery a Claude and a Turner. The Claude must be two hundred years old. Will the Turner be as fresh in two centuries as the Claude is now?

Perhaps, indeed, even in this question of artists' colours and materials, the favourite cry of the want of faith of modern times comes in to offer us an explanation. The old painter believed in his work, made it as perfect as he could, had other objects in view than the picture mart and the auction room, and had a higher aim for his canvas than "to kill the picture that hung next it. He worked under a kind of inspiration that animated him and animated his patrons. We find in some of the museums of Florence that the frames were often almost as rich as the pictures were beautiful. The artist saw no reason why gems and gold should not surround a work on which he had lavished the labour and the imagination of the best days of his life. It was not months but years the two brothers Van Eyck took in working out "The Adoration of the Lamb," and the picture is now, after the lapse of four centuries, as brilliant as the day it left their studio. But when luxury touched the artist the art suffered. Perhaps Rubens was the chief offender. That careless, slap-dash manner that was so fertile where, as in his case, it was prompted by genius, degenerated in after times into mere moneymaking. In the church of St. Rumboldt, at Malines, are to be seen eight pictures of his executed with marvellous dexterity and *bravura*, and when visitors have admired the canvases they are taken into the vestry of the church and shown the artist's receipt for the purchase money. Eighteen hundred florins for eighteen days spent over the eight pictures. Rubens was a successful man—wealthy, diplomatic, the friend of kings and princes. One scarcely likes to think how great he might have been had he worked out his magnificent ideas in seclusion and obscurity. Our critics trace for us the melancholy influence of wealth on the career of Van Dyck. In our own gallery in Trafalgar-square there hangs a perfect gem of his, the head of Gevartius. Any one who examines it will find that it has been inserted into a larger canvas. The story is that this little picture—it was then little—was carried about by young Van Dyck through Germany and Italy as a test of what he could do. Fame came soon afterwards, and fame brought luxury, and luxury marred his work. He painted kings and queens and nobles. He has never done anything so fine as that early head of the great scholar.

UP VESUVIUS BY RAIL.

(*Saturday Review.*)

A railway up Vesuvius is the latest tribute of art and science to nature. M. Oblieght, a Naples banker, has obtained a concession from the Prefecture, and in a few months American and English tourists will be able to take a ticket for Vesuvius Station. A double line supported on pillars, and nine hundred and nineteen yards long, will carry the trains, which will be hauled up to the mouth of the crater by wire ropes connected with stationary engines. Each train will consist of four carriages holding four passengers apiece, and as one such train ascends the mountain another will be coming down. English Railway Companies may prefer "telescoping" their trains occasionally to spending their money on sufficient brake-power; but M. Oblieght's tourists are too precious to the Neapolitan hotel-keepers for such experiments. A wire rope may give way on the side of Vesuvius, but the passengers will suffer no inconvenience beyond a possible halt half way down; each carriage will be fitted with two newly-patented automatic brakes which will instantly check a further descent.

Lovers of the marvellous and the picturesque in nature are expected to be grateful to this benevolent Neapolitan banker with the German name. We regret our inadequate enthusiasm; but we cannot think the present visitors to Mount Vesuvius so appreciative that it is a public service to increase their number. The ascent of Vesuvius has not hitherto been extraordinarily difficult or extravagantly costly. When it has been either the one or the other, the victims have been persons of the simple nature of the two American ladies who, as we are informed by the reporter of their woes in the *Times*, accompanied by an indifferently sturdy and valiant male escort, had at the beginning of the month to pay baksheesh to the native population. In any case bakshesh and expeditions equipped like caravans to Mecca will soon be things of the past. American ladies will not be threatened with a violent descent into the crater, or forced to witness the horrid spectacle of the sacrilegious local "demons fighting the courier himself." By next winter Vesuvius will be the easiest of excursions and the cheapest. Half-a-dozen lire will be about the charge for a return ticket, and another half lira will pay the guard for showing where the lava comes from. As for torches for looking down into the crater at night, there will be gas; perhaps in time there will be lamp-posts. Ashes and scoriæ troubled the tourists who bemoaned their miseries the other day in the *Times*. If, after next winter, there are ashes and scoriæ, that is a matter concerning only Vesuvius, which will be thus wasting its substance. Ashes and scoriæ, or even an explosion, need not disturb the visitors; they will simply pull up the glasses. A journey up Vesuvius will be about as difficult as a journey to Mile-End, and a good deal less novel. Far from giving thanks to M. Oblieght, we wish him the worst fate we can imagine—condemnation to travel up and down Vesuvius continually by his own railway, and to hear and reply to the foolish remarks of his passengers. Year by year notable undertakings like his are rubbing the gloss off whatever is strange and beautiful in nature. Vesuvius has an interest for the scientific, who have not yet fathomed the mystery of its periodic outbursts. It has a more general interest for the imaginative, who listen to the weird message which its world within our world is ever whispering or roaring. What interest it will have for these railway excursionists is abundantly clear. They will go that they may come back and say they have been to the top of Mount Vesuvius. If they derive no good from the expedition, it may be urged that they will suffer no great harm. Its self-satisfied ignorance is innocuous, that is so. But they will have spoilt Vesuvius for those who chose to study and who could understand it.

Nothing can be more delusive than to suppose that the circumstances and associations of anything which appeals to the imagination can be tampered with without danger to the essence of the impression. A certain amount of preparation and difficulty is an element in the general effect. The mind of the traveller who toils up through the cinders which frame Vesuvius has been gradually attuning itself to a perception of the mighty power of the great agent in the scene of desolation. Most of the sentiment which seems to be evoked even by the noblest natural spectacles is really contributed from within. We wonder what sort of sentiment the tourist will bring with him to the crater of Vesuvius who finds himself landed at the brink with no more trouble than that of taking a ticket. Mont Blanc and Mount Vesuvius for the million are no longer the Mont Blanc and Mount Vesuvius of Saussure and Pliny. They are not hurt or diminished in grandeur by the mere participation of many in the wonder and delight they cause; so long as the hundreds, or thousands, or tens of thousands were individual searchers after beauty, the multiplication of spectators would enhance the wonder and admiration that each one feels. Pious pilgrims to the shrine of nature never jostle or vex one another. Each makes his own place, and does not encroach on his neighbour's. When the thousands, or even the hundreds, become a crowd, there ceases to be room for any one of them. Travellers driven according to present arrangements in a troop up the side of Vesuvius by the conductor of a tour are doubtless every jot as incapable of profiting by the expedition as will be the occupants of M. Oblieght's railway carriages. But at least they leave no mark, unless it be a few soda-water bottles. With the proposed railway on pillars, it will be impossible to forget that Vesuvius has been turned into a kind of hotel bar for Naples. An excellent occasion in going begging for some one who cares to protest against the destruction of what belongs to humanity. Manchester conceived the brilliant idea a couple of years ago that it would much improve the beauties of Thirlmere Lake to turn it into a reservoir. It was very philanthropic on the part of Manchester, but a loud cry of indignation arose from the land of Wordsworth and Southey. Even the prosaic English House of Commons has expressed its opinion that British historical monuments cannot be the property of any private man to do as he pleases with them. Mount Vesuvius belongs not to the Lake poets, and painters, and art critics, but to the whole world. It is a monument of an antiquity far transcending any Stonehenge, and with every generation of the past marked on its breast by a force which liquifies rocks instead of sowing lichens. That a banker and a prefect should have the right to receive or to make a "concession" of Vesuvius is as much an affront to Europe as the menace of a lord of a manor to plough up a memorial of the Druids or King Arthur is to England.

But it is hopeless to try to persuade bankers and prefects that anything but honour is done to Vesuvius by bringing it within the civilizing influence of a railway whistle. It is just a sight like the Crystal Palace, and has a right to be made as accessible as possible. The same fate awaits every object in nature and art which is so unhappy as to have become celebrated by guide-books. The better worth seeing a thing is, the more necessary it seems to be supposed it must be that men should be enabled to see it in the fewest number of hours or minutes. If Vesuvius is wonderful, it must be wonderful for the smoke it generates, for the heat which penetrates its slopes, for the shudder which vibrates through its rocks. Life is short, and shorter still is an excursionist's monthly ticket. If he can but see the vapour and feel the warmth and the tremor of the mountain's sides he has done his duty by the volcano, and has time left for Virgil's Tomb, San Carlo, and the Catacombs. That there is an atmosphere round a great national or historical object, and that its visitors must acclimatize themselves in order to its due appreciation, cannot be understood by such a class. Tourists will go their own way, and will have their own way. Perhaps their superiors have themselves to blame for the marring of their own pleasure. They have acted and talked so persistently as if distance lent enchantment to every view that the remoter an object is, the more desirable men have come to believe it must be to visit. A catalogue has been compiled of wonders of nature and art not too near home. Travel has been reduced to a system of stringing these together. Once countries and their peoples were studied; now Europe has been converted for the traveller into so many mountains and lakes and cathedrals and picture-galleries. Men who do not love to be carried by porters up Mont Blanc, or by train into the crater of Vesuvius, must retrace their steps. They must betake themselves, as did their forefathers, to exploring the ordinary channels of national life rather than a land's wonders and portents. If Vesuvius is to be appropriated as a railway station, Italy has hundreds of miles of loveliness in highlands and coast which never come within the ken of British or American tourist. If every cathedral in Italy were beset with an ignorant and gaping crowd of his countrymen and countrywomen, an Englishman has but to content himself with a journey of a hundred miles instead of a thousand. In half-a-dozen hours he has crossed the Channel, and Normandy offers him in every village a church which will teach him more than St. Peter's. Happily, the more thickly the tiresome crowd clusters about special objects of interest and the further a field it travels, the larger is the space left near home for those who care not to go for their sentiments to their guide-book. If there be a famous shrine of the excursionist at a given station, it is sufficient to slight half-a-dozen miles short of it. Solitude and silence will be found keeping guard over something quite as exquisite, but less advertised. Whole countries grow into regions for quiet study if only there be something beyond them to which the tourist naturally gravitates. Belgium, with its legion of famous cities, is being gradually restored to the honest traveller by the relaxing grasp of the tourist who can reach Rome almost as easily as he once could Ghent. Even now it is possible to wander along the green side valleys of the Rhine in more peace than among the Grisons. There will be hope for the Bernese Oberland itself when Asia Minor is opened up. The most bitter enemy of Lord Beaconsfield's Eastern policy must have felt a pang as he read Messrs. Cook's regretful relinquishment of personally-conducted tours to Cyprus. But the British tourist will not be kept back long by fever and asps. We hope sincerely he will be so well repaid as to go again and again, he and all his tribe. At any rate, every excursionist to Larnaca and Paphos will be one the fewer in St. Mark's and at Courmayeur.

If we may believe the rumours in circulation, there has been a vast "catch" of shrimps and prawns in the Goomptee, as khansamas and butlers are furnishing their employers' tables with remarkably savoury dishes purporting to be composed of genuine *crustacea*, but which wicked rumour alleges to be made up of defunct locusts. We are at no loss to imagine how it came about that John the Baptist so thoroughly enjoyed his "locusts and wild honey," for these animals have, at all events, the advantage over Indian shrimps, crabs, and all of that ilk in being cleanly feeders, whilst the crustacean family frequenting our inland rivers doubtless fatten on garbage and Hindoo corpses. Be that as it may, however, the fact that locusts have been served up at European tables is undoubted, and we hope the diners relished their novel meal, which we commend to some Indian Soyer as an addendum to a new cookery book.—*Lucknow Times.*

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